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HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

BADGE OF HONOR. Ber Britain's Socialist Coun-

ciman "Censured."

paraged by the Watchfulness of the Socialist Members, the Capitalist Mayor and Councilmen Lise their Heads, Consure the Socialist for Doing his

New Britain, Conn., Nov. 27.—Tis beginning to get hot here. The representatives of the capitalist class in the Common Council are beginning to feel servous under the vigilant eye of the Socialist members. "Jobs" no longer on "slip through." Peculations have to be carried on on the sly. The Socialist cats are too alert. The capitalist are feel uncomfortable. A manifestation of this nervousness on the part of the capitalist rats in the Common Council, and of their nervousness broke out

The Mayor and his satellites were trying to rush a fishy motion through by saly methods. Charles F. Patrick, the Socialist member from the Fifth Ward, demanded a yea and nay vote, thus blocking the scheme; that riled the Mayor, and much more so his fellows in the Council; Patrick was not to be bluffed; he bluntly said what he thought of it all; thereupon the Mayor and his fellow—lackeys put and railroaded through a vote of censure against Patrick

The following two documents—the action of Section New Britain, S. L. P., and a letter, signed "Fair Play," that appeared in the New Britain "Independent,"—tell the tale completely, together with the moral victory that both Patrick and the Socialist Labor Party carried off:

Section New Britain's Resolution.

"WHEREAS, At a recent meting of the Common Council of the City of New Pritain, some members of said body, to there with the capitalist Mayor, united is accusing Charles E. Patrick, So-dalist member from the Fifth Ward, the alleged accusation against him being that he acted in a 'disrespectful manner lowerd the Mayor,' said accusation being made by one of the newspapers of the city;

"WHEREAS, The said accusation was false, as duly proven by the fact that the Mayor himself has openly declared in the Council that he was wholly unaware of the alleged disrespectful conduct toward him;

"WHEREAS, After admitting this fact, the Mayor used a doubtful prerogative in casting his vote, thus completing a quorum in order to carry through his unjust resolution;

"RESOLVED, That Section New Britsin, Socialist Labor Party, condemn the action of the Common Council in this matter; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That we again emphatically declare our faith in the Socialist members of the Common Council, and is the fearless stand taken by them, to defend the interests of the working clies against the representatives of the capitalist class; and we call upon the vage workers of New Britain to resent at the ballot box such insults to their representatives by voting down the capitalist class, and easing their ballots for their only happened and the capitalist class, and sating their ballots for their only happened and the Socialist-Labor Party!"

"Fair Play's" Protest.

"I am not a Socialist; understand that at the start. I don't belong to their saty, don't vote their ticket, and cannot accept all their teachings, although there is much in Socialism which I done and which must be endorsed by they intelligent man who has given any study to social problems.

But, while I am not a Socialist, I believe in fair play. I believe in liberty—the liberty to express one's opinion it say and all times,—and believing that I am one of a very large number of people in the city who read with the sense of the Common Council in censuring Concilman Patrick.

Why was he censured? Because he was a Socialist. That and nothing sere. Of course, there were other reasons given, not in the resolution, but the speeches of the members. The reasons given were that he shook has at at the Mayor, and said that certain members represented the robber

Tairick was guilty, but what were circumstances? The Mayor was ring to sit on Patrick. He rushed a continue through with undue haste and set a motion made by Mr. Patrick in a his rights, and shook his fist

at the Mayor. Why shouldn't he? Any other man would have done the same thing under the circumstances, and some would have done more. The same motion that was ruled out when Patrick made it was accepted when Curtis made it, so that either Patrick was denied his rights, or Curtis was given more than his rights.

"Now, about that robber charge. Socialists believe, and a good many who are not Socialists also believe, that the taking of what belongs to another by superior cunning, by taking advantage of their misfortunes and compelling them to sell their goods or their labor for less than they should, is as much robbery as to hold them up on the public highway and go through their pockets; and, believing this, Patrick was not overstepping the line when he said that the other members of the Council represented the robber class.

"As I remember what Patrick said it was substantially this: "When anything is proposed for the benefit of the wage slaves it is opposed, but when people set out to fleece the city there are always plenty to help them." Now, seriously, is not that true? Has it not always been a difficult matter to get anything through the Council for the benefit of the wage earners? Yes. No one will doubt that. On the other hand, have not schemes detrimental to the interest of the city been rushed through with shameless haste? The electric road franchise is one, but only one of the many instances that could be cited. In that case there was a strong suspicion that the interests of the people were second to those of the stockholders of the Electric Light company and the Tramway company, but anyone who said so was denounced as a disturber. Do not these things prove that Patrick was not so far out of the way?

"But why censure Patrick and overlook the unparliamentary conduct of others? Did not the Mayor tell Councilman Corbin at one meeting that his (Corbin's) conduct did not reflect credit on the Council? Why not censure him? Isn't it true that Alderman Curtis, in a very unparliamentary and ungentlemanly manner, denounced John F. Storey as a liar in open meeting and in such a manner that he was promptly called to order? And just here it might be well to remark that the Alderman's conduct was such as to call for a prompt rebuke at the time, while the offense charged against Patrick is censured and Curtis is not. What's the reason? One reason is because Patrick is a Socialist and Curtis is not. If there is any other I do not know it."

The incident has created much of a stir. Everybody concerned, except the Socialist Councilman, has come out of the affair the worse for it.

But the incident was not surprising. The only thing surprising about it is that it did not occur before. The capitalist Councilmen's patience has about reached the end of its tether. They are restive. More "outbreaks" are expected. The more the merrier.

Ours must and will be the City Government.

All Hail the Daily People.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 3.—Section Columbus wishes to hereby express its appreciation, and join in the Amen response that is given to the decisive action of the Daily People Conference, recently held in your city. That the Daily People, a full-fledged modern metropolitan journal, is to be launched about the first of July is recognized as a parallel incident to the firing on Fort Sumpter—which denoted the beginning of the end of a battle of arrayed physical forces for the freedom of the chattel slave, or which terminated in the slave's freedom.

While much bushwhacking and battling with small arms has been carried on for a long time, we recognize the DAILY PEOPLE to be the first modernly equipped man-of-war launched for the battle of economic, or freedom of the wage slave. All Hall the DAILY

We recognize the characteristic of the element of '61 that became known by various names, but principally "copperhead"-to be in an advanced stage of development with relation to the present battle on the intellectual field. The Kangaroo and the Labor Fakir are undoubtedly the reincarnation of the Copperhead, but with such heavy artillery in the field as the DAILY PEOPLE promises to be, there can be no doubt as to the future. While the Atlantic coast stands ready to furnish the bone and sinew of support to the new departure, we feel that the cities that dot the far extended western plain will receive it with open arms, recognizing that the Saviour has come.

THEO. ADAMS, Organiser.

All's quiet on the Potomac.

The "contempt of court" proceedings that the "Volkszeitung" corporation tried to wreak vengeance with upon six Party officers for its failure to throttle the Party's volce, are still pending.

WHAT COMES OF CRINGING

The Class Struggle Between Employer and Employe Can't be Run Away From.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 1.—There is a strike going on now in this city that merits attention. It is the strike of the employees of the N. Drucker Trunk Factory.

The interesting feature of this strike does not consist in any special act of capitalist inhumanity brought out by it. I may pass by the particular subject of the "disagreement" between Bro. Capital and Bro. Labor in this particular instance. That subject happens to be quite colorless. The interesting feature of the incident lies outside of it.

About a month ago, it being Mr. Drucker's birthday, and he being absent (he had received a tip, and accidentally on purpose, had made himself scarce), the hearts of his employees heaved with love and affection. Were not they his "brothers" and "sisters"? Was not he their "brother"? Did he not show his brotherliness by "giving" them work? What better opportunity than that date to express their "brotherly" and "sisterly" appreciation of him, to denote their gratitude for his thoughtfulness, exercised in their behalf by furnishing them with work so that they may live? Animated by these and similar dutiful sentiments inculcated into them by some of their "cleverer" fellow "beneficiaries," Mr. Drucker's employees completely refurnished his office on that birthday of his, and during his absence, "as a mark of their love and honor for him." When everything was ready, Mr. Drucker turned up. Was he surprised, and moved, and touched at this kind act of his "brothers" and "sisters"! I should stutter! As the papers put it the next morning, "with drops of tears on his eyes, and a voice quivering with emotion at this touching tribute from his faithful employees to his benignant administration of his business, he looked around speechless, and then, overcome with emotion, exclaimed in a faint voice: 'The fairies have visited me, indeed!" "

This is not the only feature of the strike. There is another.

Of all the capitalist papers that a month or so ago gave copious columns to the "touching gratitude" of Mr. Drucker's employees, and who lavished still more copious columns on the "skill and tactfulness with which "Mr. Drucker solved the knotty and irritating question of Labor and Capital,"—of all these not one has now any remembrance of the one-month ago solution, not one even alludes to it, and not one gives more than a stickful notice of the present status!

Other strikes may be bloody; others may be larger; yet again others may illustrate the vehemence of the present class struggle. None, however, at least here in Cincinnati, has ever occurred to expose more completely the irrepres sibleness of the conflict between the Exploiting Class and the Exploited Class, and how utterly vain is not all notion that the storm can be lulled with sweet words. Despite his recent "emotion," Mr. Drucker, representing Exploitation, swept aside all sentiment, and proceeded to act obedient to the laws inherent in his class: he exploited his "brothers" and "sisters" some more. Despite all their "ministry," the capitalist press did not preach one sermon on the "ingratitude" of Bro. Drucker, but, if anything, helped him along!

The workingmen who fawn on the Capitalist Class are in the brainless posture of sheep licking the butcher's hand that is about to stab them. It boots not. The kindness naught availeth. The butcher is there to kill, and kill he does. So with the capitalist; he is there to skin, and skin he does.

The emancipation, not only, but even the improvement in the condition of the workers cannot set in so long as they act like sheep.

It is the control of the means of production that makes men masters of their fellows. Formerly there was chattel slavery—mastery through ownership of the man. Now there is wage-slavery—mastery through ownership of the means whereby alone the man can live. The workers, therefore, can accomplish their emancipation only by once more becoming owners of the means of production.—From McClure's "Socialism." See advt. on second page.

PHILADELPHIA Up and doing.

The Municipal Field Entered for the First Time.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—For the first time in the history of Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., it has decided to enter the city spring campaign. Untrammeled this year by the tax-paying beer element, which always raised objections on account of its wishing to vote for some pro-beer municipal ticket, the Section sailed right in this year. The convention issued the following

Address to Wage Workers.

Wage Workers of Philadelphia: —
The Socialist Labor Party again calls
your attention to the fact that land and
capital, the tools of production, transportation and communication, without
which we cannot live as civilized beings, are in the hands of the capitalist
class. The result is that you are forced
to sell your labor to that class for wages; your wages being determined by
and through the operation of the law of
supply and demand. When the number
of workingmen exceed the demand for
workers, wages are low as at present.

We now see in all industries an ever increasing amount of machinery which displaces thousands of workingmen, thereby increasing the supply of labor out of all proportion to the demand; hence we propose the only possible remedy, the public ownership of land and capital to establish the co-operative commonwealth, in which the machinery of production and distribution shall be owned and operated in the interest of the whole people instead of for the purpose of enriching an idle capitalist class.

The capitalists are represented to-day by two parties, the Republican and Democratic. It matters not which of these two parties is in power, the interest of your oppressors, the capitalists, is always protected wherever there is a dispute between the wage-worker, on the one hand, and his capitalist employer, on the other. The machinery of government has always been on the side of the capitalist, as was witnessed in this city during our famous trolley strike, when a capitalist judge and a district attorney, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, violated all laws of honor and justice by railroading many an innocent man, without a fair trial, to the eastern penitentiary of this State. As was furthermore witnessed when in our State Legislature, Democrats and Republicans alike kept silent after the massacre of innocent wageslaves at Hazleton, etc., etc. Such is the case and such will always be the case as long as the capitalist class, through the Republican and Democratic parties, controls the power of govern-

Past experience has taught us that if the interests of the workers are to be conserved the administrative as well as the legislative power must be in control of class-conscious workingmen—the Socialists. Believing in the purity of the ballot, we ask you to protest on election day against any such further acts as the fraudulent returns on votes cast for the emancipation of the wage-slave.

At the present time this town is being pestered by men calling themselves "labor leaders," agitating for what purpose? Are they trying to get you to shake off the chains of slavery that bind you down? Are they trying to inspire you with a feeling of self-respect that will enable you to live like men, instead of beasts of burden? No!!! They get you out on strike, make you force starvation, but still they do not advise the use of the ballot,—they dare not; that would be against the orders of their capitalist pay-masters.

What show do we stand when petty magistrates can take off the streets our leaders and throw them into jail, as was witnessed during the Cramps strike? Is it ignorance on the part of the labor fakirs that keeps them blind to the power of the workingmen with the ballot, or is it crookedness? Whichever it be matters little to us; we must become free. How can we do it? By organising ourselves into an economic organization founded on the principles of Socialism, such as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. With the S. T. & L. A. we would be able, while this capitalist system prevails, to squeeze from the capitalist robber some of the wealth he has stolen from us; and with the classconscious Socialist ballot we can cut down this system and establish a system in which the working class, the producers of all wealth, can enjoy the full product of their toll.

The Platform

adopted by the convention is as follows:

For the immediate improvement of
the workers' condition, we make the following demands:

 That in all cases where workers are obliged to resort to strikes, the city government shall furnish every possible assistance, including their maintenance.

2. Employment of the unemployed by the city government with a minimum wage of \$2.00 for an eight-hour day.

 The abolition of the veto power of the Mayor and the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

4. The public ownership of the street railways, telegraph, telephone, lighting plants, water-works and all other means of communication and distribution; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal

superior officers.

5. The establishment of coal and wood yards which shall supply the working people with fuel at cost price.

administration, and to elect their own

6. Education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory; the city to render all necessary assistance to children of the working class, supplying meals, clothing, etc. to those in need.

7. That the city shall by the right of eminent domain, acquire all vacant lots and lands within its jurisdiction for the purpose of erecting thereon comfortable houses to be let out to working people at permanent rentals, calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.

That the city shall provide an ample number of bath houses, play grounds and parks in working class neighborhoods, with musical concerts at frequent intervals.

In presenting these demands, we again call the attention of the wage-worker to the fact that no permanent improvement can take place in their condition so long as the capitallist system exists, and we emphasize the fact that the Socialist Labor Party stands for the complete overthrow of this system with all its misery, acrrow and suffering to the working class, and the substitution, therefore, of the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

VOTE THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET!!! SECTION PHILADELPHIA, S.L.P.

The following are the nominees:

Candidates for Magistrate.
Robert E. Devlin,
Chas. A. Hall,
Joseph B. Pinter,
Frank Streit,
Henry Rehder,
William Warny,
Oscar Seidel,
Louis Iscl,
William F. Kane,
Robert Hoffman.

The New Year People.

THE PEOPLE's last issue for this year Sunday, Dec. 31,-virtually the New Year's issue for 1900, will be of special value. It will contain the "Story of the Bull Pen," giving accurate detailed and startling information upon the late Idaho outrage on Labor,-the secret of to blew up the Concentrator; how it happened that the County Officers, who took the men's side were thrown into the Bull Pen; the horrors of the Bull Pen; how Gold Republicans, Silver Republicans, Gold Democrats, Silver Popo Democrats all united for capitalism; the brutality of the "veterans of the Cuban war"; etc., etc.

The article, apart from its general interestingness, will be a mine of information for the Party's agitators, as it covers the whole gamut of the Social Question, from the high treble of Upper or Plutocratic Capitalism, across all the keys down to the basso profundo of impotent Pure and Simpledom.

Owing to the crowd of other valuable articles this issue will be, like the May Day issue, eight pages in size; and, consequently, the price will have to be changed accordingly. Take notice of the below marked changes in price.

Let the orders be sent to the Business Manager promptly, and of fitting size. This special edition should surpass

the late May Day edition, which reached and passed 112,000 copies. Rates: 1,000 or more copies, \$7.00 per 1,000: 500 copies, \$4.00; single hundreds.

Rates: 1,000 or more copies, \$7.00 per 1,000; 500 copies, \$4.00; single hundreds, 1 cent a copy. This is a strict cash in advance rate, and only such orders that are accompanied with cash, will be recognized.

Socialism would not do 'away with private property except in the means of production. It questions only the abuse of property—the monopoly of that which is used in common and necessary for the supplying of our common needs.—From McClure's "Socialism." See advt. on second page

AT THEIR POST.

Haverhill Socialists Upholding The Flag.

Speech of the Socialist Labor Party's Candidate for Mayor—The Oneness of the False Labor Economics Presched by the Opposing Parties of Twiddledee and Twiddledum.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 4 .- Last week the S. L. P. held a well attended mass meeting in the City Hall on the pending municipal campaign. Michael T. Berry. the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, was the principal speaker. Below are two passages from his addresses. They serve the double purpose of explaining Socialist principles on a point that reformers and capitalists alike like to play fast and loose with they also serve to exemplify the political crockedness of the Debsists, who now call themselves "Socialist Democratic Party, thus trying to fly colors still more closely resembling the Party's. Berry said in

part:

"I wish to impress upon your minds a point that involves the question of taxation—a matter to the capitalist of deep, but to the working class of very slight concern. That which the workingman pays in taxes goes in the leag run into the production of labor power, and, accordingly, must be borne by the capitalist. The Demopublicans and Debsista have done a great deal of Jabbering about taxes. They seek to make you, shoemakers, believe that you who own nothing but your labor power, are crushed by taxes. That is another illusion that must be dispelled from your minds. Like the rest of their tribe, these Goo-Goos and reformers take the position that the working class pays the taxes,—a position which is absolutely false. While you entertain that false notion your mind never rests upon the spot where you are robbed. These confusionists know that, and, bamboostling you, as they do, they help the capitalist class and keep your eye away from the real spot.

"No one will deny that the working class creates the wealth from whence the taxes are paid, but to create a thing and pay for a thing are indeed different questions. Under capitalism the wages that we are given are a small part of the wealth which we produce; wages represent the price of our labor on the market. Labor under this system of wage-slavery is not considered a human being at all; it is a merchandise; the value of all merchandise depends upon the cost of production. So with labor. Our price, that is, our wages, is simply the cost of keeping us alive and able to procreate. This is the law of wages. Now suppose that your employer pays taxes to the extent of \$5,000, or suppose he buys a diamond worth the same amount. When he gets the diamond he takes, from his pocket \$5,000, which he exchanges for the diamond he has paid for it, although his wage slaves have created the wealth out of which the diamond was purchassed. Now, suppose he had not bought that diamond, would you be in the amount of wealth that it cost? Would your wages be any higher? The illusion comes from the misleading use that is made of the word

"Taxes are not paid out of the wages which you receive, but out of the wealth plundered from you in the shop on 'pay day' through the capitalist system of wage slavery. It is a row between the capitalist class and the capitalist government to see which one can get and keep the largest share of the worker's hide.
"It follows that the only sane thing:

for the working class to do is to organize and take possession of the public powers in the interest of the only class which is at all necessary in society today—THE WORKING CLASS.

"On these lines the working class

day—THE WOIRING CLASS.

"On these lines the working class must be organized. They must be organized on the economic lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to resist as far as possible the aggression of capitalism in the shop. That organization, built on class lines, will recognize that, to be successful, it must reinforce its economic demands with the political demands by electing the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party all along the line until Washington is taken. Then you will not find the working class of Haverhill organized for their slaughter in Tobin's 25 cents per week sick and eath benefit scheme, not in the Social Democratic combination, but in the ranks of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. Then will the working class use the taxing power of government to wreat from the capitalist class by means of taxation the wealth that has been plundered from labor.

"In this campaign you, no doubt, have noticed how the Republicans have directed their attacks against Socialism, rather than against Social Democracy. Have you noticed that they never said a word about how Mr. Carey jumped the S. L. P. and refused to resign from the Common Council when called upon

(Continued on page 4.)

The purpose of Socialism is not to prevent individual accumulation, but to define it by the social value of each one's labor. Whatsoever a man gets in excess of the value of his services to the community is robbery, for it is the community that supplies his needs.—From McClure's Socialism." See advt. on second page.

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ln	1888 (Presidential)	2,068
	1890	13,831
	1892 (Presidential)	.21,157
	1894	.38,133
	1896 (Presidential)	.36,564
		82,204

Scientific Socialism is no ready-made suit of clothes that might be put on to-morrow. Nor does it expect to overthrow the competitive system on Monday and have the millenmium in full bloom by Sunday. It is essentially a principle of action, of reorganization. And the manner in which it can be realized must necessarily depend on the conditions existing when public opinion is sufficiently advanced to make its application possible.

WILLIAM SCHOLL McCLURE.



AS THE FOE, SO THE METHODS.

Deploying its ranks along the logical line of battle in this country, the Socialist Labor Party occupies, since last election day, among the positions that it took, one that is singularly essential, due to the capitalist lay of the land here: CLEAR-CUT DOCTRINE.

The electoral campaign is not educational merely. It has a concrete, immediate, practical end in view. In agiiating for the election of its candidates, the Socialist Labor Party does not play n farce. It recognizes the possibility of electing these. It recognizes more: it recognizes the great boon to the country of the capture of the public powers by the Party at the ballot box. Such a consummation would mean the peaceful solution of the social problem, at least the reduction of violence to a minimum. But the S. L. P. is no visionary. The Party realizes that, to put it mildly, the chances are even against a peaceful revolution, seeing the enormous extent to which the S. L. P. vote is now, even at this early stage, either intimidated away from or counted out of the ballot

All the forces of Capital in the land are converging towards a "coup d'état." When Capitalism starts, it starts as the most progressively-revolutionary affair known. Liberty-of thought, speech and action-, liberty-of political convictions and deed-, are then its shibboleth. With these cries, it unhorses the powers that be. Soon, however, as it feels itself well in the saddle, all its former protestations of "liberty" become hindrances, nay dangerous to itself. The cycle being rounded, Capitalism begins to strain every nerve to reestablish despotism. The Democratic-Republican institutions of the land have become a menace to Capitalism. There is to-day, in America, a race being run between the Socialist Labor Party and Capitalism: the former to seize the existing democratically organized public powers, the latter to overthrow them.

Which will first reach the spot where the roads fork: the spot whence one road leads to the utilisation of the present democratic forms for the enlargement of freedom by rearing the Social-IST REPUBLIC: the spot whence the other road leads towards the checking of freedom by rearing up MILITARISM?

If the S. L. P. is winner, then progress beyond that point will be peaceful, systematic, calm.

But if the S. L. P. is distanced in the race, what then?

Here is the rub.

Shall the course of civilization be switched off and compelled to take a long, circuitous loop, as it has been forced to in Europe generally, in France particularly, since the Commune?

Time will answer the question with "YES" or "No" according to the education imparted in this interim to the proletariat and people generally by the Socialist Labor Party. If the education is clean-cut, the answer will be "No"; in proportion as the education is "broad," the answer will be "Yzs."

The national government-its executive, legislative and judicial powersare, true enough, the objective point of the S. L. P. But that national government is only the sum total of the units of "executives." "legislatures" and "judiciaries" that every man carries in his own head. Prevented by fraud from capturing the SUM TOTAL at the ballot box, the UNITS, carried by the citizens in their individual heads, must be so completely

captured by Socialism that the electoral fraud will not stead the Capitalist class. The first shot fired by Capitalism, the first overt act it commits in the execution of its contemplated "coup d'état," rends to shreds the constitutional bands that to-day hold our people. That shot or that act will be an emphatic order to the people to fall back upon their NATURAL RIGHTS. At that moment, the "executive," "legislative" and "judicial" units will be able to block the path to Militarism and dispose of Capitalism only if they are able to act unitedly;-and that they will be able to only if they have been captured by

Socialism. An assured Parliamentary victory may tolerate "broadness." The leisure with which the Parliamentary wheels move, leave time to abrade in debate the errors of "broad doctrine," and thus, possibly, escape the evils thereof. On the other hand, the bare possibility, let alone the probability of "extra Parliamentary" action, ruthlessly disposes of "broadness." The swiftness with which "extra Parliamentary" wheels move, and are bound to move, leave no time for debates and such consequent abrasions. Errors of doctrine bring on desultoriness, and open the doors to Commune disasters: only correct principles insure unity of action. In order to secure unity of action the cleanestcut doctrine must have been taught and must be in absolute possession of the individual, the portable governments that the citizens carry, each in his own head.

On last election night the Socialist Labor Party occupied, triumphant, the strategic position that commands for America that clip and clean-cut political, economic and tactical education (to the ruthless exclusion of all orners), that shall drill our people for the possible emergency of EXTRA PARLIAMENTA-BY ACTION.

Other countries may dally with danger, play with fire, and feel themselves safe even though they neglect the teachings of recent history. Not so here. THERE SHALL BE NO COMMUNE DISASTER IN AMERICA.

The day Capitalism shall sound the signal for civil war in America it will be promptly confronted with the solid ranks of the proletariat, moving as one body, held by the only bonds that can hold men together under such circumstances-a clean-cut purpose, born of clean-cut training.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The date for the issuing of the DAILY PEOPLE having been fixed for July 1, next, the Comrades all over the country, in the large centers especially, able and willing to act as regular correspondents, are requested to send in their names.

A DAILY PEOPLE column is now opened for the purpose of receiving

suggestions and exchanging views. The decision to publish the DAILY PEOPLE has been received with such enthusiasm by the friends and such shivers by the foes of the Party that a united effort is imperative not to disappoint either.

A Toledo-blade English daily S. L. P. paper, long needed, will now be.

A BRAINLESS PULPITEER.

The Roberts episode is acting like a plow, cutting into old neglected soil, and throwing up skulls, crossbones and all manner of prehistoric matter. The polluted society of to-day is all in a shiver about "Mormon Immorality." Every capitalist adulterer, every "Seeley Diner," every roue among our "Pillars of Society" is shocked at the idea of Congress being "desecrated" by a polygamist; professors are lecturing upon the "Mormon Evil"; and, last, but not least, the pulpiteers are thundering the "taint of I hest i Which of all these is laying bare his own ignorance more than any other it were difficult to say. And yet, one of these, "Rev. L. R. Foote, pastor of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn," as he signs himself, does seem to have reached the highest notch, or the deepest, in this respect.

He tells how it is part of the Mormon creed that a woman's salvation depends upon her husband's will; "if he wills it, she is damned." Then he goes on to say that 1,500 or 2,000 apostles of this creed are going all over the land, "spreading their polson" and "making converts.

The Rev. L. R. Foote, Pastor, etc., does not seem to realize either the contradiction to which his stupidity leads him, or the fact that his "reasoning" is brought up with a sharp turn by a stone wall of fact.

Is it not absurd to imagine that any woman, outside a lunatic asylum, would allow herself to be converted to a religion by which she can "be damned at the will of her husband?" Again, must not there be something more than mental weakness or depravity at bottom of the hard fact, attested to by the Rev. L. R. Foote, Pastor, etc., himself, that the Mormon missioners po make many converts, among women, at that?

The identical papers that are containing the intellectually ribald outpourings of the Rev.-L.-R.-Foote-Pastors, are publishing in almost parallel columns, articles upon "new fields for women,"-new fields that tell in language loud and clear enough that they are degrading resources to which womankind is flying for existence. What are these women flying from? They are flying before the prairie fire of the social system of production that the L.-R.-Foote-Pastors are upholding as divine. They are fying from the grind of Capitalism that strips their male relatives of a living, that flings them into the factories, and that there exposes them to indignities at low wages.

The Roberts episode is not a "cleaner"; it is not an event that calls attention to some existing wrongs that are thereupon done away with. It is a carbuncle that betrays the utter corruption of the blood in the body on which it breaks out.

HELPING OTIS.

While Otis, far away beyond the Pacific, not without some danger to himself and with a good deal of danger to the American soldiers under him, is laboring to stock the American labor market. with plentiful cheap labor, nearby, right on this continent, and without any danger whatever either to themselves or their subalterns, the Baltimore, Md., Committee of the Charity Organization Society is quietly, unobtrusively, without blare of trumpet or beat of drum exercising its activity in the same direction.

The term "vagrant" is, by the advice of the Committee, to be extended so as to be more embraceful. At present it takes in not enough people, and lets them off too easily. The terms of arrest are too short: all too short to suit the capitalists, who hire the prisoners, and thus get labor "at cost." Hence, workmen out of work are to be construed as 'vagrants" upon filmsier grounds than before, and, seeing that "the former short terms of imprisonment did not afford sufficient time for the correction of character" (read: "did not afford sufficient time for the capitalist who hires the 'vagrant' to fleece out of him all that is desired") the terms are to be made twice and three times longer.

It must be admitted that, the object to be gained being cheap, dirt cheap labor, the Baltimore plan not only aids by supplementing the labors of Otis, but it is infinitely humaner, and infinitely less pretentious.

There is a class of "Reformers" in the land that, verily, seems to have gone daft. It is the "Socialist Reformers." One minute they say:

"Why have ONE Socialist party here? That breeds tyranny. In France there are now, in Germany there were some time ago, several Socialist parties, each reflecting a different shade of opinion. Let's have several Socialist parties here too."

And the very next minute one hears

"Harmony! fusion! union! peace! Once there was in Germany more than one Socialist party: they united; at the present day there are several Socialist parties in France: they are trying hard to unite. Let's unite here too!"

Judged out of their own mouths, the 'Socialist Reformers' of America divide in order to unite, and unite in order to divide.

No prospectus gotten up by a capital-ist swindling concern, for the purpose of roping in gudgeons is more elaborately gotten up than the set of "docu-ments" sent around by the Gomper's A. F. of L. in advance of its convention.

Just as the capitalist prospectuses seek to lure gudgeons with promises that are impossible of fulfilment, so these A. F. of L. prospectuses lay out every bait possible to tempt the workers and rope them into paying dues to

One of the documents contains a list of alleged organizations "affiliated with the A. F. of L." At the very head of this the A. F. of L." At the very head of this list stands the "American Agents' Association," an organization that does not exist, and of which more will be said presently as illustrative of "pure and simple" bluff.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Debs Democracy of Haverhill, Mass., is answering a useful purpose, and the "Gazette" of that city is the admirable handmaid for the occasion. In a recent issue the "Gazette" says naively:

The truth is that Socialism offers nothing new. The churches stand for its principles every day in the year, and both the great political parties are working along the same

By "Socialism," of course, the "Gazette" means the Debs Democracy. This certainly is an error, a serious error; vet a pardonable error.

In one of his most masterly sketches intended to point out the failings of the human mind, Edgar Poe describes how, on a certain occasion, his nerves being overstrained, a little insect, named sphynx, running down its spider thread very close to his eyes, not only shut off from view all else before him, but seemed of gigantic proportions. Ditto, ditto with the "Gazette" and the Debs Democracy Socialism.

For political-corrupt purposes of its own—there standing at the time nothing between raw-boned capitalism, represented by the "Gazette," and the mighty trunk of Socialism, represented by Section Haverhill of the Socialist Labor Party,-the "Gazette" dailied with certain crooks in its city, to whom the S. L. P. was too narrow, and thus it conjured up the Debs Democracy. The scheme was to hew down the Socialist trunk, burn to charcoal the stump, and thus cauterize the S. L. P. out of existence in Haverhill. It is unnecessary to point out that the scheme failed. The 'Gazette' may or may not be aware of this. Possibly it isn't. But it is aware of something. And that is that the club it whetted against others is now pommeling the heads of the "Gazette's" own politicians. Having evoked political crookdom among the "outs," these are now pressing upon political crookdom among the "ins." No wonder the "Gazette's" nerves are overstrained. In

this state of amusing nervousness, and

the Haverhill Debs Democracy having for its corrupt purposes assumed, and been encouraged by the Gazetteers to assume, the external trappings of Socialism, the "Gazette" tumbles into the easily explainable error of seeing nothing but the Debs Democracy, and no Socialism but that of its own quondam pets. It is the pretty story of the man and the insect sphynx over again.

Leaving as superfluous all arguments and facts to show what vast vistas of the rising and mighty forest of Socialism are thus shut off from the view of the "Gazette" by the sphynx insect so close to its nose, certain important object lessons are furnished by the Haverhill Debs Democracy, and are brought home by the "Gazette's" discovery. Which the same we now rise to explain:

The "Gazette's" optics of head and mind, being just now at high tension, throw an accurate picture of the "Socialism" that is irritating it. That "Socialism," indeed, offers NOTHING NEW; and, true, beyond all other sensitive photographic plates, the "Gazette's" retina reflects a picture that brings out the fact that THE CHURCHES STAND FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF HAVER-HILL DEBS DEMOCRACY SOCIALISM EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, and the still more pregnant fact that BOTH THE GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES ARE WORKING ALONG THE SAME LINES.

The churches, to-day, preach godliness, but wink at the rankest ungodliness indulged in by their pew-holding grinders of the faces of the poor, and even approve and bless such crimes with a text. The Haverhill Debs Democracy "Socialism" offers no variation to that tune; like them, it preaches 'Peace, peace," where there is no peace; it weeps over the "hardships" of the capitalist; it fraternizes with the laborgrinding middle class: it is considerate of the exploiter.

The great political parties tear passion to tatters in their declarations of love for the "horny-handed sons of toil," but build up armories to serve as fortresses in the hearts of labor districts so as to be ready for "riots"; dicker and deal with politicians for jobs: take money from saloon-keepers in advance-payment for future favors; cafole the unions into submission to the labor fakir; present bills and amendments to bills that deceive the unsuspecting workingman with the notion of relief, but that, in fact, only serve to imply submission to capitalist principles and to capitalist interests; etc., etc. Such are "the lines along which the great political parties are working"-and, at every step, such are the lines along which the "Socialism" of the Haverhill Debs Democracy "works."

There is no organization outside the S. L. P. that does what it preaches; all others stand upon the principles of Churchianity, and work along the same lines as the old parties. There is nothing new in the "Socialism" of the "broad reformer."

The Haverhill "Gazette" deserves credit for having detected the fraud and assisted in its exposure. It is matchless authority on the subject,

Simultaneously with rumors of an impending weavers' strike in Fall River. Mass., and of its subsequent abandonment, due to the distressed condition of the weavers, comes G. M. Hanford & Co.'s quarterly financial statement of the mills of that city, showing a steady INCREASE of dividends for the four quarters of the present business year. and a DECREASING capital needed to rake in the increasing fleecings. The figures for 38 corporations during the

quarters are		
Capital	Dividend.	Amount paid.
\$22,023,000		\$172,800.00
21,933,000		265,525.00
21,691,000		309,232.50
20,921,000	2.30	476,070.90
		A STATE OF THE STA

Totals..... 5.71 No barometer points more unerringly than do these figures to the increased distress of the Fall River weavers; to the utter impotence and criminality of the pure and simple trade union fakirs; or to the inevitable catastrophe that society is headed for.

The millennium is entering the country by the Golden Gate. The San Francisco, Cal., "Tageblatt" of last November 23, in an account of the receipts and expenditures for the Debs meeting. held here shortly before, has several interesting items.

One is under the head of receipts. Among the contributions is this item:

date for Mayor of their own, running against James D. Phelan, this gentleman's contribution of \$10, or ten cents for that matter, towards bringing a political adversary to speak in his town is one of the surest signs that we are fast entering the Messianic era.

Let the wicked Socialists furl their war-inciting banners. The lambs and the lions are fast fraternising. The war drum is about to throb no more. Class strucgers, did any one say? Avaunt!

Another item appears under the head of disbursements. It is this:

To L. W. Rogers, for Debs' speech. \$126.10 From which—considering that L. W. Rogers received right along other hun-dreds of dollars for Dobs' speeches on the Pacific,—the only permissible inference is that the treasury of the "Social Democracy" must be bulging.

Did any one say, "Debs pockets that"? Avaunti

General 11,250
Forsstrom, Auditor 11,304
Skahan, Attorney-General 11,182
The significance of the large vote for McDonald lies in the fact that his Democratic component

cratic opponent, Labor Fakir Henry Lloyd, ex-President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, ran 8,000 be-hind the head of his Party's ticket.

NEW YORK. ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The official count gives the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, Comrade Elaton, 133 votes in Chemung County. Last year our vote was 55. Of the 133 votes cast this year, 105 came from the city of Elmira.

"Lectures" and Lectures.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Wm. Doran. Jersey City, N. J.] The lecture season soon begins. We all will learn a for: Professor Freak will discourse on The "Whichness of the What."

The shining lights of "Woman's Rights" Will say a thing or two,
The same old speech of Parson Peach
Will be done over new.

And Mister Fake is sure to take (Whatever he can get); For "Labor's Cause," for loud applause, For bunco; just you bet.

Toledo Jones, with heartfelt tones, Will make the rafters ring; We'll have a halielujah time, — He'll ask us all to sing.

Of course, there are some "Socialists," Who come from Zululand.* "Socialists," Their talk of "Public Ownership" Is fit to best the band.

Re careful, boys, don't mind the noise Of "I-ams" and "Me-mees"; For of this stuff you've had enough, From "Has Beens" and "Pec-Wees."

The S. L. P. has talkers, too, They give it to you straight: They're here and there and ov'rywhere, And always up-to-date.

"The Eululand Socialists means the "So-cialists" from New Zealand who recently held farth in the Cooper Union, New York.



A CRACK AT PESSIMISM.

Some Beasons Why the Socialist Republic

Is Inevitable.

It would be very instructive, as well as entertaining, if there could be made a complete classification of those who

a complete classification of those who "object" to the zeal and energy that

modern Socialists display in their propaganda for Socialism. The re-former objects to the revolution—he

wants to go by degrees; and the re-former is easily disposed of. Then comes the "return good for evil" gentle-

man. He does not like the class strug-gle; and the Socialist can soon settle nim. But when it comes to the pes-

simists—the men who know what So-cialism demands, believe the Socialist

Republic would be justice personified

and yet blink their eyes and say that it is all very nice to think about, but

that the remoteness of its realization

should place the Socialist Republic out-

side the consideration of reasoning be

ings-when one meets these kinds of

men one must have tactics that will suit the occasion. It will not do much good to argue with them, but if you can persuade them to take a pamphlet which treats their particular case you

may be able to set their brain matter

The author is William Scholl Mc

Clure, and the object of the pamphiet

is to scientifically demonstrate the propositious contained in the following

"Socialism is coming. It is useless to oppose it. One might as well fight the tides. The progress of economic evolution cannot be stopped. Capitalism is but its latest phase. Born yesterday, to-morrow it must pass away. To Socialism belongs the future."

McClure begins his pamphlet by briefly tracing the condition of the working class from 1200 down to 1890.

The following subjects are treated in

manner that is genuinely Socialist:

Effect of Machinery on the Working Class.
Anomalous Features of Capitalist Society:
1. Permanent Army of Unemployed.
2. Growing Employment of Women and
Children.
2. Overproduction.
Genesis of Capitalist Property:
1. Means of Production Owned by the Producer.

ducer.
2. Means of Production Owned by the Capitalist.

ialism:
Socialism and the "Division of Wealth."
Socialism and its Use of Capital.
Socialism and "Governmental Tyranny."
Socialism and Utopianism.
Socialism and "Labor Legislation."
Socialism and "Labor Legislation."
Socialism and the Class Struggie,
Socialism Inevitable.

Each of the above topics is fully de-

veloped, and the pamphlet is an admirable one to follow "What Means This Strike" and "Reform or Revolu-

A Sample Paragraph.

"This is the genesis of capitalist private property: Once the result of one's individual efforts, under capitalism property has largely become the appropriation of that which is produced by the

labor of others. It is the Robbery of the workers. Can you wonder, then, that when men talk glibly of the sacred

rights of property, meaning CAPITAL-IST PROPERTY, the Socialist, knowing whence it is derived, refuses to bow

Ten copies or over, three cents each. NEW LABOR NEWS CO., 147 E. 23d st., New York City.

Election Returns.

IOWA.

State for the minor offices on the State ticket has been canvassed. The S. L.

ant-Governor will be canvassed by the

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 23.—The Committee of the Executive Council, to

whom was referred the canvass of the

votes cast at the November election, has

just published its report. The report shows that the Socialist Labor Party

vote for Governor rose from 10,063 in 1898 to 10,778. The total vote fell off

from 317,735 to 299,166, so that the Party's percentage is now 3.60 as against 3.16 last fall.

The following is the vote cast for

each of the S. L. P. candidates on the

DES MOINES, Nov. 24 .- The vote of the

down and worship?"

P. vote is as follows:

Legislature.

State ticket:

Heisel, Railroad Commissioner

Mr. Travis, Superintendent of Pub-

going. Such a pamphlet is: "secialism,"

paragraph:

Uicle Sam and Biother Jonathan

Uncle Sam-Socialism is the mire tion of the people.

Brother Jonathan—I don't quite it in those lamps. It will be a boot to manual workers, the working that I admit. But they are not the people. Where do the bookkers and businesses and businesses are come in? They surely make up good portion of the population.

S .- The trouble with you is that you have not grasped Socialism.

B. J.-Well?

U. S.—Socialism maintains that the private ownership of the land on what to work and of the machinery win which to work makes it impossible is all others who have not as much achinery and land, to compete with the who have.

B. J.-Very well.

U. S.-Consequently Socialism all such people that they are engaged an impossible fight. They are bound lose and go down. Consequently, the if they want to save their ne throw off the millstone of "a litt capital" that now drags them down, strive to establish the Co-operation be all equal stock-holders in the tional business house. Don't that conthe small store keeper and

B. J.—Yes, but he will have to com doing his little business.

U. S.-Exactly. But there is this ference, that, if he upholds capitation he will have to cease doing hoster anyhow; he will be swallowed up by the big concerns and will second PAUPER. If he ceases to "do his his business" by the introduction of cialism, he will not only be fr his present wearing anxiety, but he will be a partner in the national e where his industry will assure to affluence.

B. J.-Yes, that would be a But what about the clerks, and such?

U. S .-- Socialism further mais that the private ownership of land which and the machinery with was to work, compels all those who do own those two requisites to the ears of a living to sell themselves into

B. J.-That's so of the manual

U. S.—And it is so of all those of who would spurn the title of "man workers." It is so of clerks, booking slaves just the same as the carpenter bricklayer—

B. J.-Eh!

795

U. S.-Yes. There is no "Eh!" What is a wage slave.

B. J.-A manual worker. U. S.-He is only one of the west

slaves. A wage slave is he who case earn a living without he gets some to give him wages. No one will give wages except the man who is a capta ist. No capitalist will give him wa unless he can produce more than wages are worth. When a capta pays a worker \$1 a day the work will produce at least \$2 worth of was a day. The difference between the a day. The difference between the which the worker gets and the of his products, is squeezed out of his by his capitalist employer, and that is what the employer lives upon.

B. J.-I know that.

U. S.—Now, take a bookkeeper. If a gets \$1,500 a year he is getting piety. Now, that amount does not represent but a portion of what he has actually resolved. produced. The other portion is a by the capitalist the same as he a from the manual laborer. B. J.-Well, I never thought of It is

that light.

U. S.-Now, where does the U. S.—Now, where does the keeper, the clerk, etc., come in us Socialism? As human beings and to work and live upon Their work, upon the work of OTHERS, all such peshall certainly have an opportunity work, and as in the Co-operative to monwealth there will be no dross feed, the clerk and the bookkeeper retain the full value of their labor.

B. J.—That certainly would be a least the clerk and the second the clerk and the second their labors. B. J.—That certainly would be a be

U. S .- But that's not all. Under U. S.—But that's not all. Under the capitalist system all wage clave where fortunate enough to get a job work hard; there is no enjoyment life for them; and they must die worked to be under the Socialist system, there has no loafers to feed and no heire abroad to keep in luxury, and no retainers of capitalists to clothe, the workers could, with 4 hours' work, an abundance, with the rest of the time to enjoy life. Is not that a limit to contain the country life.

B. J.-It is. U. S.—The only ones who would sare the idle capitalists. But they few and their suffering will consist in that they will have to die if the

won't work. B. J.—Truly Socialism is the site tion of the people!

The English translation of

Marx's "Eighteenth Brumsire." some time ago ran through THE P PLE, is now to be had bound in an gant volume of 78 pages, with picture as frontispiece. No Sick even though he be no student, and student, even though he be no se can nord to be without it. App bor News Co., 147 E. 22rd st. M. City. Price, 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of T

TACTICAL.

Becraiting Ground for the Army of Sociali m.

netern society cannot escape shipa unless it reorganize itself into a dive commonwealth. The estabat of the Co-operative Commonath implies a social revolution; it the overthrow of the capitalist n of production, that has become ses to all further development and abus upon the common weal; it the placing of the machinery of netion, now held and owned by fords and capitalists, into the hands the people; in other words, it imis the downfall of the system of pri-owaership in the implements of her land and capital, i. e. masking land and capital, i. e. machines, etc.—and its substitution with common, collective ownership, operated for use and not for use profit.

The substitution of the capitalist with control of the capitalist of substitution of the capitalist with control of the capitalist with capitalist or socialist with capitalist with capi

co-operative or socialist system of The same as slavery was an its aboli-ties classes alone, but of all the same as slavery was an its aboli-tended to promote their highest iterests, so is the present system of districtions ownership in the implements of abor injurious, in the highest sense, so to the landlords and capitalists of the sense of them. partial ctions that typing the model and the model are the model and the bureck, and of final downfall that has been stripped of all the ains necessary for production, except is labor power, which, lest it perish wright, it is compelled to sell for division wages—happy if it succeed a doing that.

is doing that.
It would be thought from these premies that all classes of society, capitalists and landlords, no less than prolections, would join in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Yet the reverse is the case. Experience lacks, the fact glares us in the face, of tacks, the fact glares us in the lace, that, the same as the shareholders of old, the property-holders of to-day, inflords and capitalists, are blind to the higher interests. The bulk of the superty-holding and exploiting classes at only looks upon Socialism with supicion, but stands up against it in a stitude of the most bitter antagon-

Can this be due to ignorance simply? Can this be due to ignorance simply;
The spokesmen among the adversaries
of Socialism are, however, the very
sople whose position in the governmant, in society, and not infrequently
a science itself should, presumably, fit a scrence itseir should, presumably, fit the nout best of all to understand the scial mechanism, and to perceive the is of social evolution. Instead, so making are the conditions in modern sety, that no one, who wishes to be then serjously in politics or in science, any longer to deny the justice. any longer to deny the justice the charges preferred by Socialism spinst the present social order; on the atrary, the clearest heads in all the urious political parties of Capital ad-sit that there is "some truth" in those darges; some evon declare that the fail triumph of Socialism is inevitable, ules, however, society suddenly turn that these gentlemen imagine can be some offhand, provided this or that demand of this or that party be promptly grated and enforced; others, again, admit unconditionally the ultimate tramph of Socialism, but—having the one thing at a time" notion in their beads, and that thing always the wrong cre—they ride a hobby, and fly off at tament. In this way, even those a tangent. In this way, even those sembers of the non-socialist political parties who have obtained the clearest asput into the teachings of Sections. stade, by a somersault back or side-ways, the most important consequences and conclusions of their own

Nor is the reason for this odd phe-Nor is the reason for this odd pne-nomenon hard to discover. Although crtain important and not to be under-rated interests of the property-holding causes plead against the system of pri-vate ownership in the means of produc-tion, other interests, that lie nearer to the surface and are more quickly feit by property-holders, pull in an opposite direction.

This is especially the case with the rich. They have nothing to gain forthwith by the abolition of private ownersip in the means of production; the beneficent results that flow therefrom would be ultimately felt by them as well, but such results are comparatively too far off to carry much immediate weight. On the other hand, however, the disadvantages that they would safer are self-evident and would be felt on the spot; the power and distinction they enjoy to-day would be gone at of their present ease and comfort

Matters stand otherwise with the Matters stand otherwise with the less ranks of the property-holding as yet exploited classes—the small research, traders and farmers. These has nothing whatever to lose in point to power and distinction, and they can ally sain in point of ease and comfort the introduction and development the socialist system of production, it, is order to be able to realize this less that they must first rise above and they must first rise above and beyond the horizon of their own From the narrow field of obseroccupied by the small producers, and farmers, the capitalist sys-of production cannot be underand farmers, the capitalist system of production cannot be undershower much they may and do had its harrowing effects; and, constity, modern Socialism can be undered of which they have a clear undershing is the absolute necessity of twite ownership in their own implements of labor in order to preserve system of production. It is a conclusion that, so long as the all industrialist stands up as small tradist, the small farmer as small tradist, the small farmer as small to long as they are still poses a strong sense of their own to long will they be bound to to the idea of private ownership in the implements socialism, however ill they under the existing order.

The ownership in the implements fetters the small producers, and traders to the sinking ship a of production cannot be unue.

lowever much they may and do

of their respective pursuits, long after these have ceased to afford them a com-petence, and even when they might im-prove their condition by becoming wage-workers outright. Thus it hap-pens that private ownership in the in-struments of production is the secret force that binds all the property-hold-ing classes to the present system of ing classes to the present system of production, notwithstanding the ill ef-fects of the system upon the large capitalists, and notwithstanding its subjection of the small holders themselves to exploitation, and the caricature into which it has turned "property" in the

hands of the latter.
Only those individuals among the small producing classes who have despaired of the preservation of their class, who are no longer blind to the fact that the industrial or agricultural form of production, upon which they depend for a living, is doomed—only they are in a condition to understand the teachin a condition to understand the teachings of Socialism. But lack of information and a narrow horizon, both of which are the natural results of their condition, make it difficult for them to realize the utter hopelessness of their class. Their misery and their hysteri-cal search for a means of salvation have hitherto only had the effect of making them the easy prey of any dema-gogue who was sufficiently self-assert-ing, and who did not stick at making

promises.

Among the upper ranks of the prop erty-holding classes a higher degree of culture is found, commanding a broader horizon, and among them not a few are still affected by ideologic reminis cences from the days of the revolution-ary struggles carried on by the then encoming capitalist class against the feudal regime. But woe to that mem-ber of those upper ranks of the property-holding class who should be fool-hardy enough to show an interest in Socialism, or to engage in its propaganda! The alternative promptly con-fronts him either to give up his ideas or to snap all social bonds that hitherto held and supported him. Few of these are equipped with the requisite vigor and independence of character to ap-proach the spot where the roads fork; very few among these few are brave enough to break with their own class when they have reached that spot; and when they have reached that spot; and, when they have reached that spot; and, inally, of these few among the few, the larger portion have hitherto soon grown tired, recognized the "indiscretions of their youth," and become "senticle".

The ideologists are the only ones, among the upper ranks of the property-holding classes, whose support it is at all possible to enlist in favor of Socialism. But even with these, the large majority of those among them who have gained a deeper insight into social conditions and into the problems that spring therefrom, the information they have acquired moves them mainly to wear themselves out in fruitless search-ings after what they style a "peaceful" solution of the "Social Question," I. e., in searching after a solution that should reconcile their more or less developed knowledge of Socialism, and their con-science, with the class interests of the capitalist class. But this task is as impossible as to produce a wet fire or burning water. Only those ideologists who have not

only gained the requisite theoretical knowledge, but who are brave and strong enough to break with their class, are able to develop into genuine Social-

Accordingly, the Cause of Socialism has little to hope for from the property-holding classes. A few of their members may be won over to Socialism, but these will be only such as no longer belong by their convictions and conduct to the class to which their economic position assigns them. These will ever be a very small minority, except during revolutionary periods, when the scales will seem to be inclining to the side of Socialism. Only at such times may Socialists look forward to a stampede from the ranks of the property-holding classes.

property-holding classes.
So far, the only favorable recruiting ground for the Socialist army has been, not the classes of those who still have something to lose, however little that may be, but the classes of those who have nothing to lose but their chains, and a whole world to gain— the proletariat, the working class.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 147 East 23rd Street, New York City

(Store open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.)

The following books and pamphlets are recommended to all persons desiring to learn the principles of the Modern Socialist Move-ment—and tactics and its development. There are also included a few books which are not written by Socialists, but which contain in-formation that intelligent persons should pos-sess:

Napoléon
The Civil War in France.
Frederick Engels:
Development of Socialism from Utopia
to Science
Hyndman and Morris:
A Summary of the Principles of Social-Ferdinand Lassalle:
What is Capital?
The Workingman's Programme....

We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard books "History of the Paris Commune," regular price, \$1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.

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Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Cerrespondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet: Don't write on tissue paper; Don't write with pencil;

Don't write with a broom-stick, if a

tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred; Don't crowd your lines; Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the

sheet: Don't abbreviate;

Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;

Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;

Don't write your signature as the you

wished to remain incognito;

Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled; Don't write on sheets of uneven size; Don't take this ill.

Newport, Ky., on the Breach.

Newport, Ky., on the Breach.

To THE PEOPLE.—Seeing communications from comrades from most of the Sections in the Socialist Labor Party in the correspondence column, we feel as if we would like to contribute likewise.

While our Section can Boast of only fourteen members, we are proud to say they are of that staple material, with courage that knows not the word fail and proved the same at the late election. We had two of our comrades as candidates on the State ticket, the first attempt of our Party in the State of Kentucky. The vote polled was beyond our expectations, showing that we have a splendid field here to work in. Each and every comrade, filled with enthusiasm, have devised by their united force better means for the continuation of our work: the emancipation of the workingman. Not one of our comrades could be tempted with either money or friendship to cast his vote for either of the old parties: they study the revolutionary movement; they know what they are doing; they know what they are doing; they know what they want. They are all Socialists. So, constrades, from North and South, East and West, we join hands with you for a long pull and a steady pull, for our liberty and freedom.

**M. J. V., Literary Agent.

Newport, Ky., Dec. 2.

Anti-Semitism, or Philo-Semitism?

Anti-Semitism, or Philo-Semitism? To THE PEOPLE.—When some years ago a certain saloon and hotel keeper did not permit Jews to drink in his saloon, nor to lodge in his hotel, there was a great commotion in Israel; in all parts of our country the matter was discussed: all Israel felt hurt and insulted puy ...p>3moaw, swa jews; or janusi our plum we were informed: "So does 'Israel right a wrong to one of its members." The solidarity of Judaism is demonstrated"; etc., etc.

Now, I am a Jew and a workingman. Three weeks ago I secured a job in the factory of a Jew. After working there a week, I found the earnings too small, and I quit. I then applied for a job in the factory of a souther Jew, a friend of my former employer, and I was refused the job on the ground that I left the employ of his friend.

Is not a greater injustice done to me than the act of the hotel and saloonkeeper? I have no job yet, and suffer loss, while the Jew who was not allowed to drink in that certain saloon could go to another saloon. Now, what I want to know is this:

Is my case a case of anti-Semitism? Or is the act of a Jew porsecuting a Jew out of friendship for another Jew philo-Semitism?

could go to another samou. Now, to know is this:

Is my case a case of anti-Semitism? Or is the act of a Jew persecuting a Jew out of friendship for another Jew philo-Semitism?

Do you think the rich Jews will be as ready to avenge the injustice done to me, the poor Jew, as they were ready to avenge the injustice done to the champagne thirsty rich Jew and demonstrate the "solidarity of Judaism?"

H. E. Newport, Ky., Dec. 1.

Side-Lights from Lawrence, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—The comrades of Lawrence, Mass., have this year despite the decrease in our membership resulting from the defection of the Kangaroo "Socialists" waged the most energetic campaign for Socialism that this city has ever yet seen. Our vote increased from 252 last year to 371 for this year.

that this city has ever yet seen. Our vote increased from 352 last year to 371 for this year.

So far from being "dead inside of six weeks," as was promised by those whose wish fathered the thought, the Section has increased in the three months since its re-orgarization from fourteen to twenty-six members. On Wednesday, Nov. 15, was held the first caucus of the Socialist Labor Party in this city. Delegates were elected to a Mayoraity and Aldermanic convention from all wards except one.

An amusing as well as instructive feature of this caucus was developed at the polling place for Ward I. Here the German "Volkszeitung" crowd was present in force. The only loyal members of the Party voting in this Ward were on the ticket for election to the Ward Committee, hence, under the law, could not act as caucus officers. The caucus was opened by the chairman of the Ward Committee, and nominations for a presiding officer called for. Not a Kang, opened his mouth. After waiting about five minutes and repeatedly warning those present, the conrade dissolved the meeting. At this there was affectation of great joy among the Kanga. Their satisfaction, however, was short-lived; they soon found that it all other Wards the Party was in full control and the comrades in every way capable of conducting things quite up to the requirements of the law.

The first Socialist organization in this city was formed in 1874. All these years sincs then the lamp has been kept burning, feebly enough at times, it is true, yet never going entirely out. Like most of the Socialist organizations of the Germans in this country, it was little more than a beer cith. Well enough, perhaps, in years gone by, but now only a menace to the Party; a cancer cating into its vitals.

Of late years the German Section, or branch, as it has been since 1898, has with about eight other organizations owned and run a beer hall.

ganizations of the Germans in this country, it was little more than a beer club. Well enough, perhaps, in years gone by, but now only a menace to the Party; a cancer eating into its vitala.

Of late years the German Section, or branch, as it has been since 1898, has with about eight other organizations owned and run a beer hall.

Here the members of the various clubs would gather with their families for pleasure and beer drinking. Persons wishing to join the Central Hail, Association, as it is called, have an option of the motley groups of which it is composed. If you want to sing, there is a singing club. A weavers "unlon," ta greater farce than even the Kangs "Socialist" Section) appeals to the weavers. If you relish the way that the Socialist papers of Germany lash the clergy of that country, or you have a wish to bear the name of Socialist, a name honored in the Patherland, or etc., etc., you may join the Socialist Labor Party. The requirements of all are about alike, you must in any event purchase a share in the Hail Association. In short, as the slang of the day has it, "you pays your money and you takes your choice." As may be supposed, only about one-third of the members of this club took any interest in the Party affairs. Two members only were willing or able to do any real work for the Party.

Therefore, when the trouble arose with the Volkazeitung Publishing Association, they could see nothing, they cared not to see anything, save that "De Leon was attacking the New Yorker Volkazeitung, the German paper that for years had been the mainstay of the party," and that "the German comrades of New York and classwhere were loyal, homest and self-sacrificing Socialists; they would not stand such treatment.

In vain it was pointed out to them that the Volkazeitung Publishing Association was the superior, the Socialist Labor Party the inferior of the "Wolkazeitung Association was greater than their faith in the Party. Even though it was pointed out that the Party Lad almest unbrously endorsed and adopted the So

Party and capture its administration. Their "neutrality" was disingenuous; they never doubted that the "Volkszeitung" would finally come off with firing colors. A national convention, where all diagrunted and freak elements would unite and impress the weak and unsound members of the Party, was what they looked for.

The Party, however, was too firmly knit, too well established upon the rock-bed of science and correct tactics to be thrown into convulsions by discordant and designing elements. It promptly expelled them. And in so doing it vindicated its right to life. It demonstrated by the calm, steady and well disciplined way in which it met and dealt with internal disturbances its ability and readiness to take under control and to guide through proper channels the rising waters of the now imminent social cataclysm.

Volkszeitungs' fakirs, freaks, schemers, reprobate and stupid elements all avanut: Advance, the Social Revolution!

No. Andover, Mass., Dec. 1.

Broadness.

Broadness.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I have been one of those whose bump of fairness has been sore all over on account of the distinguishing marks placed upon fakirs and crooks of all kinds, who at times passed as "me-too Socialista." But the hard experience of the last few years has proven to me that THE PEOPLE was not only justified in using those earmarks; but, as our national organ, was duty-bound to put the Comrades on their guard against the destructive work of these poisonous toad-stools. Only a few days ago I was asked how it was that we Socialists had indorsed the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

On close questioning, I was informed that August Lehmann, a local printer, who was accidentally chosen as delegate to our State Convention, and who always professed to be one of those tolerant Socialists that we hear so much about, had signed the nomination paper of the Democratic candidate for Mayor; hence the accusation that he is the kind of Socialists we are.

This Lehmann, two years ago, boomed a Republican Ward Alderman, and was called down for it by our Party papers. Since then he has favored strongly the Social-Democratic ther allowed himself to be chosen a delegate by the Socialist Labor Party; now he endorses the Democratic nominee, and at the same time signed a subscription list of the Socialist Labor Party, which money is to be used to fight the Democratic and Republican parties allke.

Now, in the name of common sense, how can apply one have respect to the common sense, how can

used to fight the Democratic and repartice alike.

Now, in the name of common sense, how can any one have respect FOR SUCH SOCIAL-ISTS? There is no excuse for such people; their actions bring ridicule and contempt upon

Holyoke, Nov. 3.

Pittsburgh, Pa.'s, Brave 38th Ward

Pittaburgh, Pa.'s, Brave 38th Ward.
To THE PEOPLE.—The election is over, and
do straight blows have landed in this 38th
Ward, in the heart of the capitalist octopus.
One year and four mont's ago I moved here;
at the next election I watched and found 7
votes cast for the S. L. P. I got to work, and
though being merely a boy of 22, "which proved quite a drawback." I distributed literature,
invited citizens, got speakers from Section
Pittaburgh to come here, and by the spring
election of 1859 we had a ticket in the field,
and the Brat class-conscious revolutionary,
ticket. We got 24 straight votes, Comrade W.
Cready received 31 votes for School Director.
"he being quite a popular man," out of a total
of 357 votes. At the election just past, out of
a total of 198 votes cast, we received 40
atraight and 2 complimentary votes, 5 Socialists being unable through sickness to get
to the polls.

To-day we have one of the most promising

ists being unable through sickness to get to the polls.

To-day we have one of the most promising Ward Branches of Section Pittsburgh. Our members are most all of the young, active, revolutionary kind, although we have had our ups and downs with Utopian midaummernight dreamers, etc. In the teeth of all the false patriotism, the present business wave, overtime in shop and factory, we have been steadlily going onward and upward in our work of education, organization and emancipation, till now we are the second party in this ward. "having received more votes than the Bemocratic at the last election," and with little prospects of a Democratic tieket in the field at mext apring Ward elections. Then shall this small, but strong, brave and aggressive band of Socialists (which in the theantime I shall be forced to leave) be face to face with the enemy, then shall the scientific and aggressive S. L. P. rise in its revolutionary manitiness and strike the capitalist class the hardest hlow yet, if not defeat them altogether in this Ward. Already the Republican city ring is moving firemen, policemen, street cleaners and curb-stone ignoramuses into this Ward. But our boys do not quall; it but intensifies their warmth for the fray.

On election day every member of the Election Boards was supplied with Socialism was the leading topic all day. One feature was a Republican watcher with both Democratic and Republican poll books. Another was the utter incompetency of old party politicians, to discuss economic questions, or even tell the principles of their own parties, with head like fire-plugs and mouths like old-fashioned cellar doors; they condemned Socialism was the otake fire progression, let alone a lot of deluded mental weakings, who are more to be pitied than tensured. Human society being an intellectual growth. It remains for the noble determined, intellectual growth. To-day we have one of the most promising Ward Branches of Section Pitters

carth can stop this ever grinding mill of progression, let alone a lot of deluded mental weakings, who are more to be pitied than censured.

Human society being an intellectual growth, it remains for the noble, determined, intelligent and scientifically clear Socialist of the working class to organize along uncompromising revolutionary lines such a compact body as will and must eventually win the confidence and support of the working class. We must leave behind those who are mentally and morally unable to grasp and support our principles; we must vote, not for men, but for principle, ever keeping the organization above our personalities, following in the footsteps of science, which is broad enough for any honest person, and too narrow for any "reformers" or misfits to stand upon.

We are glad that the true, staunch comrades of New York have cast off that most undestrable element—men who would dare advise the proletariat not to exercise their right of franchise, are undoubtedly the lowest type of mental misfits, and ought to belong to the State militia of Idaho. They certainly have not brains shough to get the headsche with, built like a mule, all beast: made up of ears and stabbornness: without the gift of reasoning, like Balaam's ass; they are certainly despised by all true Socialists regardless of nation, creed or color, and we feel sorry for the poor proletarians they are deluding with such humbug.

On with the S. L. P.'s uncompromising tactics: Up with the beanner of the S. T. & L. A.! And may we be able after the spring election to send you news of a victory; well may this workingmen's Ward be the first Ward to score a complete S. L. P. victory, and send a class-conscious Socialist to the City Council.

With greetings and congratulations to all comrades who have stood by the N. E. C., and hoping we can all give THE PEOPLE the support it has earned and needs, we will keep on unfuriling the banner of the S. L. P.

Here is Yeur Chance to Win a.

Here is Your Chance to Win a.

Here is Year Change to Win a Pressel.

To THE PROPLE.—Somebody offered an enormous reward for the translation of a letter published in an Irish paper. Now. as I do not like to be outdone in generosity by any one on 'tother side, I offer a year oid pretisel, well flavored, to any one who can judicity explain the political faith of the lager beer saloon tax-payers' "Volksseituas."

Some deluded individuals persist that it is the Socialist organ. Yet at a meeting of the Central Labor Federation of Hudson County, the delegate of the Waiters' and Bartenders' Union, when defending his constituents who were charged with selling out to a capitalist candidate, said in the tone in which the immortal David B. once exclaimed: "I am a Democrat." "I have read the 'Volkszeituag' for the past 10 years and shall continue to vote the Democrate ticket until I am convinced that Socialism is better."

This was celipsed, however, by a men in Newark who had supported and read the "Volkszeitung" for Il years and stopped the paper when as oversealous Kangaroo after a long argument succeeded in convincing him that the "Volkszeitung" was a Secialistic paper.

GEO. P. HERRSCHAFT.

Jersey City, Nov. 27.

Thanksgiving Day Agitation in Con-

TO THE PEOPLE.—The Thanksgiving Day agitation tour arranged by the New Haven County Committee was an entire success. Literature was distributed in Branford, North Branford, Wallingford, Centreville, Mount Carmel, Derby, Ebelton and Meriden. Subscriptions for THE PEOPLE and the "Funfalo Arbeiter-Zeitung" were gotten and arrangements for a mass meeting in Wallingford were made.

A meeting was arranged and held in Meriden for the afterneon with Comrades Chas. Patrick and A. Keep as speakers. Enough significant control of the second committee.

natures were collected to form a Section in the town. From now on Socialism has a show in Meriden, which it never had before. Meriden had a Section for many years, also a German "singing" but actually "beer drinking" reciety, also a "Sick and Death Benefit Society," and, last not least. 50 "Volkszeitung" readers. That, particularly the last, was enough to kill all Socialist growth in the place. At New London, Norwalk, West Haven, New Britain and other places, where there are none of these things, especially few or no readers of the "Volkszeitung," very good results were shown. But Meriden larged behind and finally went to pieces.

With the new Section on foot, Meriden has a new start and a new and better chance. F. SERRER. New Haven, Ct., Dec. 2

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

dents.

(No questions will be considered that come
n anonymous letters. All letters must carry
bona fide signature and address.)

a bona fide signature and address.)

H. O. R., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—There is a general rule of evidence, applicable to the case, that the cumulated experience of the race has gathered, but that you seem to neglect. It is this: the source of information is important in determining the weight to which the information is entitled. Apply the principle, and the statistical information that you accept as reliable shrinks in value. Its source is polluted, and has again and again been convicted of untruthfulness. These capitalist statisticians illustrate the motto: "As the statist thinks, he clinks." If the rule of evidence just mentioned were more generally appreciated, the digestive organs of our people's minds would much more readily expal as dross much that they now guip down, and that congests their brains.

Z., CLEVELAND, O.—No; Mr. Robert Band-

Z., CLEVELAND, O.—No; Mr. Robert Band-low has not yet been heard from. Why are you so uneasy? Shall announce it in these columns as soon as he should break silence. For the present he continues mum. There is nothing like calling these bluffers down. They collapse on the spot.

E. O. C., DENVER, COLO.—The commercial value of the gold in a \$20 gold piece is the commercial value of coats, or hats, or wheat, or beef, etc., etc., in which is crystallized the same quantity of social labor-power that is crystallized in the gold of the \$20-gold piece, is requisite to produce it.

M. B., NEWHURYPORT, MASS.—I. Have no idea what Mr. Debs may mean by saying he is about to revive the A. R. U. The gyrations of that gentleman's mind pursue an orbit so whimsical that no sober man cares to ascertain its underlying law.

2. Are not aware that Mr. Debs was offered a position on the Industrial Commission.

3. How can "I. I. I. Tommy Morgan" of Chicago say he has been a Socialist 24 years, when, only 5 years ago, at the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. he claimed that he was not a Socialist.—Don't know, and don't care.

care.

4. The status of Tobin's union in Brocton was touched on last week in a front-page editorial note. It is bursting up.

E. M. A., LONDON, ENGLAND.—Sufficient facts are in court to justify the conclusion that the Debs Social Democracy is no organization at all,—unless a rope of sand or a jelly-fish is an organization.

ganization at all,—uniess a rope of sand or jelly-fish is an organization.

T. W. F., PolUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—That is not at all excluded from last week's analyzis of the Freak. Of course, envy and petty malice do enter into the Freak's composition; and so do several other ingredients. But these are not basic; they are mere alloys. Nor is it of little sociologic importance to distinguish between the basic, or active principle, of LICENSE, and the other elements: Civilization moves away from LICENSE; the recurrence of LICENSE is a social reversion to old types; while, as far as the other ingredients are concerned, they do not deserve special attention, being products of temperament over whose weakness the mantle of charity may be safely spread in passing.

E. N. I. SAN FRANCISCO CAL.—There is

over whose weakness the mantle of charity may be safely spread in passing.

R. N. I., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL—There is where you make a serious mistake, serious enough to warn you against placing reliance upon ideology as the starting point. Not all the beauties of the Co-operative Commonwealth could exercise force enough upon the sentiment of the race to induce it to abandon the capitalist system of its own free will. If the capitalist system did not itself more and more render impossible capitalist society by more and more rendering individual production impossible. Socialism would remain a beautiful dream, like the New Jerusalem, and the Socialist Labor Party would have neither mission nor existence. Social, as well as biologic, evolution leads than by easy stages to the brink of the revolutionary precipice, which he is then forced to leap. Ideology or sentiment comes in only at the last stage. Then the intellect comes into play, and, according to its lights makes the leaping process hard or easy. There is a good deal more than vain poetry in the utterance that man will rather bear those ills he has than fly to others that be known not of. Ideology is no starting point for Socialism. Its ground-work is of more solid make-up.

N. P., BOSTON, MASS.—True, Kruger is

N. P., BOSTON, MASS.—True, Kruger is defending his native land; that is not the question. The question is, For whom? For all the inhabitants of the Transvas! Nary. For the landlord-capitalist class of the Krugers. In this fight, while recognizing the deep hypocrisy and inhumanity of the British-capitalist class, we must not allow ourselves to be carried off our base.

D. O., PITTSBURGH, PA.—The bogus So-cialist ticket of Passaic County, N. J., polled 98 votes; the S. L. P. 748.

R. K., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—That yarn that Mr. Emil Liess tells, about the brutal attack on him in THE PEOPLE on the ground of a certain Sedan speech delivered by him, is spun out of his own inner consciousness. It has no foundation in truth. The only dealing TIZE PEOPLE has had with the gentleman was on his Debs Democracy attitude. He wrote in the San Francisco "Tageblatt" favorably to that movement, in angry criticism of the Party's attitude towards it. THE PEOPLE took him up, and in wholly academic manner contred his premises and conclusions. He did not have a tail-feather left. Evidently a supersical and emportrously, van man, he grew futed his premises and conclusions. He did not have a tail-feather left. Evidently a superficial and, proportionally, vain man, he grew angry. He then perpetrated a series of long vituperative articles against the Party, and went so far as to faisify the utterances of THE PEOPLE. An instance among many of this was his translating the English word "idiosyncrasics," applied by THE PEOPLE to the Debsiats, into the German word for "idiots." THE PEOPLE then dismissed him as a malicious faisifier, or one too ignorant of the English language to judge. Since then, from several sources, it appears that he became more and more furibond, his fury increasing with the rout of the absurd ecosomics and bandit methods of the "Volkszoitung" reactionists, with whom he threw his lot, and whose thrashing he, accordingly, shared. Now, we understand, he has become a raving manisc, virtually irresponsible for his utterances.

J. I., CAMBRIDGE, MASS,-"E. E." ex-presses the desire to continue incog. for the present.

present.

E. K. O., MANCHESTER, KY.—After the matter of these "Contempt of Court" proceedings, instituted by the "Volksseltung" corporation against the Party officers, shall have been finally settled, THE PEOPLE will survenough comment upon them. Remember, however, that the matter is of no vital importance to the Party: The Party's voice will continue to ring out unchecked; THE PEOPLE, the name of the Party's organ, will continue to waive from the masthesd, untouched. Be quite easy upon that score. Never leave out of your reckoning the fact that we are not here in Timbooctoo. The only feature of real interest in the matter at this stage, is out of your reckoning the fact that we are not here in Timbooctoo. The only feature of real interest in the matter at this stage, is the evidence of the Party's power which so thoroughly enrages the collection of tax-paying "property-holders." now wrongfully conducting the affairs of the Corporation, that, is their vain endeavor to throttle the Party's voice, they have stopped to playing the role of police-spies, by becoming informers against individual Party officers, giving, at that, false informat." But, at most, only individual members can suffer by that; not the Party itself: it never was made a party to the action. And hereby hangs the most interesting feature of the "Volkszeitung" pickle. Just wait. The matter will be treated in full in due time.

C. C., BOSTON MASS. Von with the party in the action of the "Volkszeitung" pickle.

C. C., BOSTON, MASS.—You will have to be a good deal plainer. Can't understand your allusions or what you are driving at. Are not well enough informed upon the subject to "jake hints." Please write in full.

H. F. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—You are just a dishonest as the reat of "fault-fladers" with the Party. Your long letter is one long, protracted, painful effort, so to say what you have in mind, but to conceal it. And that is the frature of your species. It may not know much, but it knows this much; that what it favors will not stand scruting; whence it veils in a drapery of generalities, that nene would dispute, that which really it is after, and which it knows is thoroughly disputable.

M. T. B., HAVERHILL, MASS.—Yes, yes by all means. Get it up soon. If the early enough, shall have it in the special New Yea.

edition.

A. H., CINCINNATI, O.—We can't share your view that "Philosophical Anarchy" is the uncompromising foe of Socialism. To be "uncompromising," a thing must have vitality and virility. "Philosophical (!) Anarchy" has neither. It is partly but a pretentious name to mask "individuality" (read excentricity) of thought with, and partly but the intellectual death-rattle of the small or individualistic period of production.

Would gladly accept the invitation of your worthy society to be with you in February; but, just now, our hands are so busy with matters of importance that there is no time left for such idle sport as tessing on our horns the lifeless-spincless rag-baby of "Philosophical (!) Anarchy."

"FRIEND," WORCESTER MASS.—Susni-

"FRIEND," WORCESTER, MASS.—Suspi-cion must have misled you into jumping at rash conclusions. The person you refer to has not the idioxyncrasies of speech put into the mouth of the character described in the ar-ticle. That character is evidently a composite picture—and a very good one of the freak-debating-club habitué.

detaiting-club habitute.

A. W., NEW YORK.—Information upon the Party's situation in San Francisco will be given next week. Comrade Hickey has written up the matter, and it is crowded out this week. In the meantime you may form some opinion from the below.

On the 14th instant, the "Class Struggle" (organ of the expelled members of Section San Francisco, S. L. P., who however fraudigntly continue to call themselves "the Sectalist Labor Party") published this official notice of the doings of those gentlemen:

"Recommended for Appeintment?"

The following named were on Nov. 14th

of the doings of those gentlemen:

"Recommended for Appeintment,"

"The following named were on Nov. 14th recommended by the City Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, to Mayor Phelan for appointment in the city departments.

"Election Commissioner—"Oliver Everett; architect; born Bogton, Mass., 186; for many years secretary San Francisco Chapter American Institute of Architects: resident of San Francisco 25 years, "Civil Service Commissioner—"Cameron H. King, Sr.; lawyer; born New York 1844; resident of California 20 years, "Civil Service Commissioner—"Cameron H. King, Sr.; lawyer; born New York 1844; resident of California 20 years, "Civil Service Commissioner—"Cameron H. King, Sr.; lawyer; born New York 1844; resident of San Francisco ber 25 years; secretary for Gov. Haight; held many positions of trust and responsibility, including Secretary of Cede Commission; college graduate.

"Board Public Works—
"G. H. Beaham; book publisher; born Indiana 1869; many years resident of San Francisco.

"Board of Education—"John Barduhn; merchant tailor; 46 years of age; many years resident of San Francisco.

"Fire Commissioner—"
"F. H. Whitney; employe Sutro R. R. Ce.; age 45; many years resident of San Francisco.

"Fire Commissioner—"
"B. F. Fedde; expert accountant; age 65; many years resident of San Francisco.

A recommendation for Jobs to a capitalist politician, by these expelled members, shows the putrid matter that the Party in San Francisco it itself of, and the consequent purification and strenghtening of its own ranks.

CHAS. SCHULZE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—If your letter was in English, please seed CHAS. SCHULZE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

-If your letter was in English, please send
us a German translation: If it was in German,
'Avor us with an English translation. Can't
make it out as it is.

W. H. C., BOSTON, MASS.—The manifests

In Aid of Carter.

LYNN, Dec. 14.—Comrade Fred. Carter, who has lorg been identified with the Socialist Labor Party and Alliance here, is and has been laid up with consumption, has been ordered by his physician to leave this part of the country within two or three weeks. All that can be done by the comrades here to aid him has been done. Any one who can and desires to do so, is urgently requested to contribute as much as possible, and asyone having tickets got out for his benefit is urgently requested to turn same in, for he has to be got off in the time mentioned above.

Send moneys and stude of tickets to John R. OLDHAM,

St Sagamore St., Lynn, Mass,

Attention!

The mammoth Jollification Banquet of the Socialists and their friends, to celebrate the recent election in New York, will be held Thursday, the 14th instant, in the grand ball room of Lib-erty Hall, 257-263 East Houston; and will begin at 8.30 p. m. sharp.

owing to the large number of those who have already signified their intention to be present, and owing to the desultory manner in which many of those notifications have come in, the following rule has become necessary.

ing rule has become necessary:

RULE—All those who have notified
me directly, and whose names are on
the list on or before Monday, the 11th instant, will be sure of accommodations. chances.

The affair is an assured success. The affair is an assured success.

Remember, every one must tell a
Kangaroo story.

The 50 cents will be paid upon entrance; hat and cloak checks free,

L. ABELSON,

Organizer Section New York, S. L. P.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE AGITATION FUND

of the 10th Assembly Dist. Branch, S. L. P., on Sunday, Dec. 17, 1899, 8 P. M., at WURZLER'S HALL, 315 Washington St.,

BROOKLYN. Tickets, Ten Cents Hach. For sale at:

A. C. Kihn, 36 Prospect Pl., Brocklyn,
A. Klein, 364 Seventeenth at., "

A. Klein, 284 Seventeenth st., "
T. J. Walsh, 22 Flushing ave., "
J. Ebert, 25 Greene ave., "
L. Abelsen, 25 Duane st., New York.

Arbeiter-Zeitung.

The German Organ of the S. L. P. (Editor, MAX FORKER) PUBLISHED EVERY SATURBAY AT

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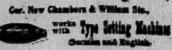




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SOCIALIST BOOKS

A Socialist should be an agitator three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Christman is the three hundred and fitty-ninth day of the year 1899. If you desire to hasten the realization of the Socialist Republic, forward the agitation by purchasing Socialist books for the holidays. Below we give a list of selected books on Socialism and Sociology. They are all attractively bound in cloth (except when otherwise stated) and will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

By Kant Manx. Cloth, \$1.75; paper, \$1.20 No description of this book is required. It discovers the secret of capitalist production through surplus value. With this discovery Socialism became a science. And it is with the facts found in "Capital" that Socialism is hammering its way to the Socialist Republic.

The Student's Marx.

By Edward Avelino, Cloth, \$1.

By EDWARD AVELING. Cleth, \$1.

The author describes his book as follows:
"The Nudent's Mars' is incended for those who have read, and for those who have not read, the English translation of Capital. To both this volume may be of use as a brief analysis of the main facts and conclusions to be found in Capital."

CONTENTS - Commodities and Money; The Production of Money into Capital: The Production of Absolute Surplus Value; The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

The E-caponics of Socialities

The Economics of Socialism. By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1 20.

ity H. M. HYNDMAN. Gloth, \$1 20.

at its quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Mark's "Capital," and the wall that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value. "Economics of Socialism" was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Socialism. It will zerve as a good introduction to "Capital."

CONTENTS, —Methods of Production; Value, Circulation of Commodities; Industrial Crises; Hent, Interest and Profit; The Final Utility of Final Utility.

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By. H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.

By. H. M. Hyrdman. Cloth, \$1.

There is no fact more patent than the fact that bourgeois political economists and middle class politicians have been unable to trace the causes of modern industrial panies. With the torch of Socialism, however, the task is an easy one. And in this volume Mr. Hyndman has examined all the principle crises of the present century and discovered that they have their roots in the chaos of capitalist production. It is about time for another panie to appear, and every gocialist should be familiar with "Commercial Crises"—it will help, him to understand the panie.

Religion of Socialism. Religion of Socialism.

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The "Religion of Socialism" is the first volume of a series of cessays forming a critical exposition of Socialism, with its effects on the interpretation of history, on the popular views of marriage, religion, economics, law, justice, crime, commerce, and many other themes. In this volume Mr. Bax undertakes to answer practically every important objection that has ever been made to Socialism. CONTENTS.—Universal history from a Socialism and the Sunday Question; The Modern Revolution; Conscience and Commerce; Unscientific Socialism; The Criminal Court Judge; Scure Bourgeois kideis; Imperialism vs. Socialism; The Capitalism vs. Socialism; The Capitalism vs. Socialism; The Capitalism vs. States of Socialism. Ethics of Socialism. By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, \$1.

The "Ethics of Socialism" can be read in-dependently, but it is the natural complement of the "Religion of Socialism." No better ex-position can be found of the ethical nature of Socialism, or the revolution introduced by it into ordinary interpretations of right and wrong. Outlooks from a New Standpoint.

By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, \$1.

This volume should be read by every one who desires to be able to reply to the criticisms of Socialism that the charlatans of political economy are continually making.

CONTENTS.—Anarcharsis Closts, the Grator of the Fruman Race: The Decay of Pagan Thought; Liberalism vs. Socialism: The Curse of Law: A Socialist's Notes on Practical Ethics; The Sconomic Basis of History; Individual Rights Under Socialism; Marriage. Socialism: Its Growth and Outcome.

By WM. Monnes and E. Belson Bax. Cloth, \$1.

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The historical development of Socialism and its outcome could have no abler exponents than the collaborators of this book. Its scope can best be seen by its contents.

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German Socialism and Ferd, Lassalle.

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Mr. Dawson gives a clear and complete account of the theories of Rodbertus, Marx and Lassaile, paying especial attention to the difference between the Socialism of a Nationalist like Lassaile and that of an internationalist like Marx. The volume is a history of Socialism in Germany. It contains a detailed account of the passage and operation of the "laws of exception." by which Blasmarck sought to kill the Socialist Movement. The third edition has just left the press, and contains the election statistics for 1898.

CONTENTS.—Historical Basis of the German Socialist Movement; Early Socialistic and Communistic Theories; Karl Rodbertus and the Wages Principle; Karl Marx and Surplus Value; Ferdinand Lassaile; Organization of the Working Class; The Productive Association; Failure of Lassaile's Agitation; Lassaile's Death; Characteristics of Lassaile-the Man and the Agitator; Lassaile's Socialism, Development of the Socialist Try; The International Association: The Era of Repression; Present Aspect of the Socialist Movement.

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By W. H. Dawson. Cloth, \$1.

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This volume is the complement of the pre-ceding and gives an interesting account of the genesis and failure of the "remedial" legis-lation by which Bismarck attempted to scuttle Socialism. The Socialism in the Reichatag fought Bismarckism with seal, and Mr. Dav-son gives interesting excerpts from the ar-llamentary debates on Bismarck's reforms. Ferd. Lassaile as a Social Reformer.

By E. BERNSTEIN. Cloth, \$1.

Bernstein's recent attempt to emasculate the Socialist Movement in Germany by depriving it of its revolutionary spirit will lend new interest to his book on Lassalle. The author takes a different view of Lassalle than does Dawson, and the two books taken together will give all there is worth knowing about Lassallism. The book appeared orginally in German, and was translated by Eleanor Marx Aveling. The French Revolution.

By E. BRLFORT BAX, Cloth. 21. Bax has here given a concise and accurate account of the French Revolution from the point of view of the prolestriat and the modern Socialist Movement. He clearly shows that the French Revolution was the accountry prelude to the Industrial Revolution that will usher in the Socialist Republic.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 21rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons. Bo party arrouncements can go in that are not in thi. office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C., with Peter Piebiger in the chair. The financial report for the week ending December 2 showed receipts ST. 35: expenditures, \$12.75. The Labor News
Co. sent word asking that the Sections of the
Party be called upon to report to the Labor
News Co. the names and addresses of their
respective literary agents. Sections are here-

News Co. the names and addresses of their respective literary agents. Sections are hereby called upon to so report.

Section Allentown, Pa., sent word that its former financial secretary. Neusch, who had left town without settling his accounts, had in the meantime paid every cent, due to the Section and that the Section desired to withdraw all objections to bim. Upon report received from Massachusetts State Committee, it was decided to suspend Sections Flichburg and Clinton in order to make room for recorganization, the State Committee to see to it.

A sub-committee was elected to draft the pledge to be signed by candidates to the N. E. C., the N. B. of A. and for National Secretary in accordance with the decision of the experial vote on the Pittsburg resolution and Yonkers' amendment. Resolved to make the matter of the call for the national convention a special order of business at the next session. Section Baltimore, Md., reported the expuision of R. T. Maycumber for treason to the Party, for collecting money and not turning it over to the proper parties; for withholding los signatures for the purpose of keeping the S. L. P. off the ballot and for stirring up atrife between nationalities in the Party. The sub-committee elected to draw up the call in the matter of the fund for a DALLY PEOPLE made its report, and the call presented was adulted and ordered published.

To all the S. L. P. Sections and all Socialists throughout the Country.

COMRADES:-At the request of the 'Daily People" conference, we call upon you for substantial aid and energetic co-operation in procuring the necessary means for the issue of a Socialist daily newspaper in New York City on or about July 1st, 1900.

At a recent meeting of the said Conference, the Comrades present (number-ing about 200) gave practical evidence of their earnestness by subscribing on the spot, for the object in view, sums aggregating \$1,500. They also devised a comprehensive plan, through which the further amount to be raised and the cost of carrying on the enterprise will be reduced to a minimum.

be reduced to a minimum.

In the first place, various offices of the Party and its organs, now inconveniently located at different places, will be centralized in one building, thereby saving a considerable portion of the total rent which is paid at present for inferior accommodations. Among such offices may be mentioned those of the National Executive Committee, the Central Committee of Section Greater New York The People, the "Abendblatt," York, THE PEOPLE, the "Abendblatt," the Labor News Co., the S. T. & L. A. and several other organizations.

and several other organizations.

Again, the plant of the "Abendblatt," including a Hoe perfecting press, capable of printing 20,000 copies per hour, a gas engine, stereotyping and other machinery, can be used by the English daily; so that a comparatively small sum will be required to complete its daily; so that a comparatively small sum will be required to complete its outfit, chiefly by the purchase of type-setting machines, which are payable by installments. Moreover, the consolidation, as far as practicable, of such departments as printing, folding, mailing, will permit of econoexpressing, etc., will permit of economies and afford facilities, equally beneficial to the Party press and to all other agencies of Party propaganda, namely the Labor News Co., and every active

section in the country.

Lastly, from the Socialist vote of nearly 50,000 cast in New York and the neighboring States of New Jersey, Pennneighboring States of New States, remainstylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, that can promptly be reached by a daily, taking also into consideration the growing interest manifested in the progress and principles of Socialism by a vast number of people of Socialism by a vast number of people who do not yet vote our ticket; it is moderately estimated that from the vary beginning a circulation of 25,000 can be attained. Observe that the week-ly People, intended for more distant States, could then be largely made up of selected articles in the daily, thus considerably reducing its cost, while increasing its efficiency. creasing its efficiency.

It were superfluous to urge upon you It were supernuous to urge upon you the absolute necessity and immense value, to the whole American movement, of a Socialist daily newspaper during the next Presidential campaign. No steps that the Party might now take. no expenditure that the Party might now afford, could so effectually advance its cause and promote its object. Let, therefore, every militant Socialist come to the front and make this matter his own; let him give it his immediate atown; let nim give it his immediate attention and persistent care; let him subscribe to the full amount of his means and get others to do likewise. Let the watchword be everywhere: "Onward with the DAILY PROPLE!" owned by the Socialist Labor Party.

It has been estimated that the sum of

\$15,000 will be required to make the start, and we must set ourselves the tack of raising this amount as a mininum, adding to it as many more dollars

num, adding to it as many more dutairs as possible.

Party Sections are called upon to at once take up this matter at their meetings, go over the ground carefully, determine upon the amount they can raise termine upon the amount they can raise by whatever means as may be at their disposal, and report to the undersigned. Individual members and all friends of the cause who are interested in the es-tablishment of a daily Socialist paper in the metropolis of this continent and are willing to contribute as well as start collections for this fund, are requested to report without delay, stating the sums they expect to contribute and col-lect.

The People's Financial Report. Bendered to the Sees, of the S. L. P.

July 10, 1896-December 2, 1899 RECEIPTS.

Donations	1,489.6
Section Boston 50.00	E80.0
Library	7.1 247.8
	5,304.5
EXPENDITURES.	
Editorial Salary	\$525.0
Defence Fund	236.0
Office Salary	
Extra Help	76.5
Composition and Printing	1,530.8
Mail-List	strain of
Mailing	638.9
Stationery, Books, Circulars, etc	124.1
Inventory	200.3
Post Office Deposit**	254.8
Commission	64.0
Rent	125.0
Sundries	64.9
Transit	246.5
Library	A SAUT
Loan repaid (Section Boston)	34.5
Cash on hand	178.0

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Business Manager.
PETER FIEBIGER,
JOS. H. SAUTER.
Members of the National
Executive Committee
Money, not belonging to THE PEOPLE,
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etc.)

Money deposited with the N. Y. Post Office
to cover third-class rate on two first issues.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.	
Previously acknowledged	91
Previously acknowledged	250
J. McKechnie, San Francisco, Cal	254.7
J. McKechnie, San Francisco, Cal 2. Peter Piebiger, Brooklyn, N. Y 100.	.00
List No. 290:-	
T. Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa 1.	.50
L. Katz. Philade phia, Pa	.50
E. Schuize, Philadeiphia, Pa	25
	25
	00
	.50
	25
	25
C. A. Lukens, West Chester, Pa	75
John Scott, Dover, Del	50
4th A. D., City:-	
D. Yiplin	50
	.00
	50
F- 461-100-1 10-10-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-1	.50
A. Levine	,50
Total	66

MASSAC SETTS.

MASSAC SETIS.

S. C. C.—The date for the returning of the sub. lists sent out by the committee was on or about Nov. 39, 1899, and it is now Dec. 2. There are several bills which should be paid soon, the committee wishes that all persons holding lists on which money has been subscribed or collected that they would make returns now as soon alp possible. The terms on which the lists were sent out were that Sections should have pne-half of all money collected on them.

L. D. USHER, Sec'y S. C. C.

Sections should have pne-half of all money collected on them.

L. D. UEHER, Sec'y S. C. C.

TO THE COMRATES OF MASSACHU-SETTS.—The Executive Committee of the Greater Foston Branch of the auxiliary, having learned that the State Organizer was not at work, felt it necessary to call a special meeting on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 724 Washington street, to further investigate the matter. The following information was laid before the meeting and is here presented with the belief that such a proceeding is necessary, inasmuch as the Party has not been kept well informed upon the organizer's work heretofore, and has not as yet received official notification of the present state of affairs.

Comrade Mailoney was notified on Nov. 3, to come to Worcester and balance accounts, as the S. C. C. had no funds on hand to employ him further. But the facts of the case are that not less than \$488.5 had been paid in on the organizer's account, and he had withdrawn only \$372.55, the latter sum including 4½ weeks campaign work, not, properly speaking, chargeable to the auxiliary account. These figures show that a balance of \$109 should have been on hand and this, with the incoming revenue, was ample to prosecute work of the organizer for many weeks to come.

The sole object of the Auxiliary and its only reason for existence which the referedum allowed it was to furnish funds to employ a competent comrade "to organize Sections of the S. L. P. and Alliances of the S. T. & L. A.": the suriliary due cards state that that is the object for which the dues are collected and we hold that the Party has pledged itself and is in honor bound to keep its word with the persons who have contributed their money, understanding that it was to be expended by the S. C. C. for purposes of organization only.

Nevertheless Comrade Usher states that the first only and the persons who have contributed their money understanding that it was to be expended by the S. C. C. has authority vested in it to overrule the referendum vote of the organizer, not through lack of

hand.

By yote of the meeting the undersigned were directed to secure the publication of this statement of facts in our official organ.

ALFRED E. JONES, Everett.

J. F. MALLONEY, Worcester.

W. J. CORCORAN, Jr., Stoneham.

CAMBRIDGE.—The seat of the most cultured and capitalistic city in the United States is to be confronted for the first time in its history by the strong influences of the Socialist Labor Party in the coming municipal election on December 12. Whilst our funds do not permit us to make a very active campaign owing to the fact that our Section is not very large and the expenses rest heavily on but owing to the fact that our Section is not very large and the expenses rest heavily on but a few of our members, we nevertheless propose to enter in the campaign with the seathat is so characteristic with the active members of the Cambridge Section. We have every reason to believe that a large vote will be polled in the coming election.

The following is a list of the candidates which were nominated in the Cambridge convention held on Nov. 20th last;
For Mayor—J. W. Ducharme.
Aldermen, Ward 5—William E. Stacey and George J. Cragan.
Aldermen, Ward 2—Michael Donahue, Christian Beck and George Onee.
For Councilman, Ward 5—Robert Johnson.

NEW JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY.—At the meeting of the General Committee of Section Hudson County, held Dec. 2d at headquarters, 550 Newark avenue, the matter of the "Daily People" was considered and a committee consisting of Thomas Jacob and Robert Housack, Jr., was elected to take care of the matter in Hudson County.

elected to take cars of the matter in industrial county.

Subscription lists were opened at once and 360 was subscribed in a few minutes.

From a hasty survey of the field the committee is of the opinion that they ought 50 be able to raise \$1,000.00 between now and the first of next July.

All communications and subscriptions relating to this matter in Hudson County should be addressed to the undersigned

THOMAS JACOB.

224 Arlington avenue,

ROBERT HOSSACK, 105 Princeton avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK.

disposal, and report to the undersigned. Individual members and all friends of the cause who are interested in the establishment of a daily Socialist paper in the metropolis of this continent and are willing to contribute as well as start collections for this fund, are requested to report without delay, stating the sums they expect to contribute and collect.

REPORTS SHOULD HE MADE RETWEEN NOW AND FERRUARY I, 1900.

The progress of the work will be fully reported in the Party press.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, (Box 1576), New York City.

MEW YORK.

GREATER NEW YORK.—The City Committee, Section Greater New York, convened at 2D Juane street, Namhatan, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1899. Comrade Cooper in the chair. Absent, Vogt asd Kluneally, not excused. The organizer reported the organization of a firm check. Manhatan, tenders, in Faringular Proported in the Party press.

For the National Executive Committee was instructed to convene and arrange a mammeth entertainment and hall for the benefit of the Dally PEOPLE Fund and for Section Greater New York. The Committee was althoused to them the pressure of the Section Section Greater New York.

Third avenue, Manhatan, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1899. Comrade Cooper in the chair. Absent, Vogt and Kluneally, not excused. The organizer reported the organization of a firm check of print of a firm of the print of

organizer reported receipts 332.34; expenditures, \$232.57. Adjournment followed.

A. C. KiHN, Sec'y.
An important session of the General Committee will take place Saturday, Dec. 9, at 528 E. 11th street, Manhatian, and will be called to order promptly at 8 P. M. Delegates are therefore urged to put in an appearance.

BROOKLYN READERS will please take notice that the Tenth Assembly District, Branch S. L. P. (formerly American Branch No. 1) will give a Musical and Literary Entertainment at Wurtler's Hell, 315 Washington street, on Sunday, December 17, 1869, 8 p. m. The admission price is nominal, and as able taken has been secured, the affair promises to be a success, artistically, it, therefore, remains for our friends to assist us to make it a financial success as well. The necessity for the latter will be apparent when one considers that the proceeds are to go to the support of the Sunday evening lectures, at the same hall, and ten per cent, of the proceeds go to the Agitation Fund of Section Greater New York. (See advertisement elsewhere for sale of tick-tel.) The lecture for that day will be dispensed with, but we have a full programme to offer for the remainder of the month, as follows:

Dec. 34.—"Captisis Struggle." A. S. Brown. Dec. 24.—"Labor Fakirs." F. Campbell. Dec. 31.—"Captisism and Socialism." J. Plerce.

Since our organization in December we have BROOKLYN READERS will please take

Dec. 31.—"Capitalism, and Socialism."

Pierce.

Since our organization in December we have secured new members at every meeting and have attracted large and interested audiences, not to mention applicants for membership whom we have recommended to other Branches. The sale of literature and THE PEOPLE has far exceeded the sales of former years, the more recent publications of the Party being in the lead. Our future looks brighter than it ever did before, and as we are young men in years and spirit we hope to succeed in our work and solicit your support to that end. Attend our meeting, read our literature, join us.

A. C. KIHN, Sec'y.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—The Socialist women of Providence are rapidly coming to the front as a vaiuable auxiliary of the S. L. P. in this State. The work of securing the wherewithal to keep things moving is a very important part of Socialist activity, and no small portion of the time and energy of the comrades in the movement has to be spent in arranging and carrying out schemes for raising funds that otherwise might be employed directly in spreading the gospel of Socialism. The Women's Branch of Providence Section, although but recently organized, has taken hold of that important branch of Socialism work with a right good will. Within three months after its organization, it raised the means with which to purchase and present to Providence Section a beautiful red slik flug that cost in the neighborhood of \$50. At the present time they have on foot arrangements for a series of concerts and socials in aid of the Presidential campaign of \$90. The first of these will take place in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminister street, Providence, on Thursday evening, December 14, at 8 P. M. The tickets are but 25 cents, and all the comrades should encourage the Women's Branch in its efforts.

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amii ittig. Room \$, Sheldon Block.
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Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street.

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John Neubert. 30 Charles street. WEST HAVEN, CONN.
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Prank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
WORCESTER, MASS.:
John Younglohas, 225 So. Bridge street.

At Their Post.

(Continued from Page 1.)

to do so? Have they said one word about his vote for a \$15,000 armory apabout his vote for a \$15,000 armory appropriation that you may be put to sleep when you go on strike? Have they said one word about Mr. Chase appiauding the 'Glasgow plan'? Or the deal with the Independent Labor Party of New York? On the other hand, does the Debs party-tell you all they know about the Republicrats? Have they ever said one word about the "friendship" Mr. Pingree manifested towards the Haverhill shoemakers when they were on strike in '95? The issue is plain. It is Capitalism vs. Socialism, the capitalis Capitalism vs. Socialism, the capital ist class vs. the working class, the capi-talist parties vs. the Socialist Labor Party, the only representation of So-cialism in this contest, and that is known by both Debsists and Republicrats.

"Come what will, confuse the working class mind as they do, bamboozle the working class as they both will, order will yet come out of chaos. The future belongs to the Socialist Labor Party. The result of this election will not cause us to change our course, but, keeping science as our guide, we will ascend one rung higher on the ladder, the upper end of which rests upon Triumph.

THE DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE

meets Monday, December II. at 8 P. M., at 88 Avenue C. Piedges will be distributed to the various organizations for collection, according to respective locations. No delegate should fail to attend.

JULIUS HAMMER, Sec'y.

General Agitation Fund.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, through all the centuries of the past ought of right to be nationalized, operated for the benefit of collection humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1 Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they

accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political par-

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.-Organizer. 2.—Recording and Corresponding Sec-

retary.
3.—Financial Secretary. 4.—Treasurer. 5.—Literary Agent.

6.—Chairman, each meeting.
ORDER OF BUSINESS.
1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.

-Correspondence.

-Financial Report.
-Report of Organizer.
-Report of Committees. 7.-Unfinished Business.

-New Business.

There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly re-mittance of ten cents per member shall

be made to the National Executive Committee.
5.—A full report of the first meeting,

5.—A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of ten cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month,

and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the Nature of the property of the promptly sent to the Nature of the Nature of the Promptly sent

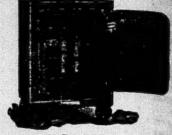
tional Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or e no se exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled

as member at large.
For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the

National Secretary, HENRY KUHN, 61 Beekman street, New York City.

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Trades' & Societies' Calendar,

Standing advertisements of Trades Union and other Societies (not exceeding five line will be inserted under this heading hereafted at the rate of \$5.00 per anum.

Organizations should not lose such an exportunity of advertising their places of meanings.

SECTION AKRON, S. L. P., MEETS EVERY first and third Sunday, at 2 P. M. Kramer Hall, 167 S. Howard St. Organizer, No. Simon, 349 N. Arlington St.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Hea quarters and Free Reading Room, 2054, 200 Main at. Public meetings every Sunda 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 1294, We let at. cor. Spring.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, 10 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquar, 78 East 4th street. Meetings every Fri-at 12 clock hoon. Fred. Hartman, Pro-ident: Aug. Lantz, Corr. Secy, 71 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 284. T. & L. A., meets every second and four Friday, at 8 p. m., at 828 E. lith spec Secretary K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LANC PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friety. P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 751 Chapel Westville Branch meets every 2d Ta-St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welco

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 8. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Housing the Telephone Call: 2221 Spring. Meets Thursday, 3 p. m.

FOURTH

TICKET,

Masquerade and Civic Ball Workingman's Publishing Ass'n,

(ARBEITER ZEITUNG PUR. Ass.) Saturday Evening, December 30th, 1899.

AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 43d, 44th Sts. and Lexington Ave.

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Prizes awarded by popular vote. Masks getting the highest votes receive prizes.

Fourth Grand Annual Fair For the Benefit of our Swedish Party Paper, "# "ARBETAREN"

will be held at Maennerchor Hall, 203-207 East 56th St., Male

Saturday, Sunday & Monday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of Decamber 1800 Assisting in this fair are, besides a great many prominent consediants and diagres, the books are a second Sect., S. L. P., of Gr. New York, Branches i and 2: Scand. Sect., S. L. P., of Gr. New York, Branches i and 2: Scand. Sec. Cinb in New York; Scand. Workingmen: 8 Binging Chorus; Sewediab Hackinds; Union, S. St. S. L. B. Blys: Swediab Roc. Club, Br. 7, S. L. P., and Swed. Machinist, Br. 250, S. T. & L. A., both of Row. J., — and others.

B'ys: Swel. Soc. Club, Br. 7, S. L. P., and Swel. Hachlaist, Br. 22, S. T. & L. A., both of J., — and others.

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DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every accound and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., 8 98 Avenue C, New York. E. SIFF. 382 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. To County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the ha of Essex County Socialist Club, 75 Spring field avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters and and 33d A. D., 113 E. 110th st. Busine meetings every Tuesday. Free reading reopen from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subserption for this paper received.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTTING CUTTS
AND TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 6 of l.
& L. A. Headquarters, 79 East 4th are
Regular meeting 1st and 3d Mossays, 8
p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. M. second and fourth Sunday of every moul 10 o'clock a. m., at 146 East 57th street. Secription orders taken for the Scand. See ist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren. SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. R., and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 1982 and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 5 P.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, IN Business meeting, 2d and 4th Tursdays, business meeting, 2d and 4th Tursdays, business reading room. Open 8 to 10 P. M. Salestotions for this paper received. Visites as welcome.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Business every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock the Clubhouse, 528 East Eleventh Lectures every Sunday evening. Business alley and billiard room open every a Visitos welcome.